DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; high north to northwest winds, diminishing.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,601. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. TWO CENTS. Elsewhere.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40½c; cash cotton, 7 9-16c.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday Senator Morgan of Alabama spoke in opposition to the Pritchard resolution concerning racial restrictions on Southern suffrage. The Pettigrew resolution concerning the origin of the war in the Philippines, after being amended by Senator Lodge, went over till Wednesday. Senator Jones of Arkansas announced that the Democrats would not seek to delay the Currency bill. A bill was introduced in the House asking for more clerks in the Census Department. A bill amending the Dependent Pension act was passed by the Senate. A caucus will be held by the Democratic members of the House to-night.—Page 8.

FOREIGN.—Gen. White reports that he has repulsed a Boer attack at Ladysmith, inflicting heavy loss, after one position had been taken and retaken three times. A rumor that Gen. Buller has crossed the Tugela River, driving the Boers before him, is not credited in London. The Kaiser, it is said, will make a speech to-night outlining his views on the seizure of German steamers. The answer to the representations made to Lord Salisbury by Ambassador Choate relative to the detention of American flour has not yet been received. A dispatch from Rome says that Great Britain has ordered a number of guns from Italy. The Paris Temps, in an editorial, says that the United States has abandoned the Monroe doctrine. George Sheldon McCook, a nephew of Gen. McCook, died in Paris yesterday. The French warship Cecille has arrived at Santo Domingo. Colombian rebels have taken two towns. Brazil has fifty millions in paper money to burn. Another attempt to undock the steamer Paris at Milford Haven yesterday resulted in failure. The forms of a new general treaty between Spain and the United States have been drawn.—Pages 3 and 7.

Page 1.

Samuel D. Greene, General Manager of the lighting department of the General Electric Company, was, together with his wife, drowned in the Mohawk River yesterday.

The entire Manhattan agency of the New York Life Insurance Company resigned yesterday, and joined the forces of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

The tax books for 1900 were opened for inspection yesterday. The natural increase in real values is estimated at $38,864,179. The tax rate, it is estimated, will be from 15 to 20 cents lower on $100 than in 1899.

There was a riot in the San Francisco City Hall yesterday when Tax Collector-elect Scott attempted to take his office. The former Collector is contesting the legality of Scott's election. One man was shot in the affray and may die.

Important conferences relating to the plans for the development of the various Vanderbilt railway systems by the acquirement of control of roads naturally tributary were held at the Grand Central Station yesterday. One result of the conferences was the resumption of dividend payments on the common stock of "Big Four."

Page 2.

Gov. Roosevelt yesterday received the report of the special commission appointed by him to investigate the canal question.

The joint caucus of the Iowa Republican legislators yesterday named Senator Gear to suceed himself.

Page 4.

The suit brought by Congressman Fowler against the Rapid Transit Commission and the City Government may be discussed to-day at a meeting of the board.

The spectacle of a battalion of firemen with charged lines standing in front of a blazing building unable to put a drop of water on the fire was witnessed last night on Twenty-sixth Street, near Sixth Avenue.

The suit of Charles C. Dupont against his wife, formerly Catherine Hughes, for the annulment of his marriage on the ground it was secured under duress, was dismissed by Justice Smyth in the Supreme Court yesterday.

Page 6.

Gen. Corbin believes the Lawton fund will reach $85,000. Over $67,000 is now in hand or reported.

The prison investigation being carried on in Cuba by order of Governor General Wood reveals an even worse state of things than expected.

Page 7.

A memorial service for Dwight L. Moody was held in Carnegie Hall.

The jury in the suit of Mary E. Howe against Mrs. F. A. Skinner for $24,750 for compensation for services as companion yesterday awarded the plaintiff $5,000.

At the meeting yesterday of the New York Presbytery, Dr. Birch, the Stated Clerk, announced that he would prefer further charges against the Rev. Dr. McGiffert.

Page 8.

The liquidation of the Broadway National Bank of Boston, under receivership, is to be proceeded with as rapidly as possible.

At the annual meeting of the Marine Society the action of Capt. George L. Norton against the Sailors' Snug Harbor management was sustained.

The President has created a military department constituting the Territory of Alaska, and has assigned Col. G. M. Randall to command it.

Governor General Davis of Puerto Rico appeared before the House Committee on Insular Affairs at Washington yesterday and made an exhaustive statement of the affairs of the island.

Page 9.

The Yale-Harvard boat races are to be held at New London on June 28.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday signed the resolutions providing for the construction of two new bridges over the East River.

The Boston and Maine Railroad has suggested an arrangement to the Fitchburg Railroad by which the former would guarantee 5 per cent. on the preferred stock of the latter.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday signed the resolution of the Municipal Assembly granting franchises in suburban districts to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Third Avenue Railroad Company.

The State Board of Railroad Commissioners yesterday ordered the Manhattan Railway Company to complete the construction of the road from One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street to Bedford Park, and to build a branch to West Farms.

Page 11.

Gov. Nash of Ohio in his inaugural yesterday called attention to the need for a check to be placed on corporations doing business in the State.

Deputy State Bank Examiner Johnson, who has been looking into the affairs of the Union County Bank of Rahway, N. J., yesterday issued a statement showing the resources and liabilities of the institution.

Judge Brown yesterday handed down a decision declining to adjudge the New York and Westchester Water Company an involuntary bankrupt.

Page 14.

The annual meeting of the Church Temperance Society was held yesterday.

The session of the Molineux trial yesterday was almost entirely given over to expert handwriting testimony.

The steamer Georgian arrived with the crew of the German steamer Ella, which foundered in a gale last Saturday.

A Belt line horse car fell into a deep trench yesterday in First Avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets. Five passengers were hurt.

The New York University Council yesterday appointed a special committee to consider the advisability of establishing a School of Commerce, Finance, and Accounts.

The annual meeting of the General Society, United States Daughters of 1812, was marked by flag presentations and an address on America's second great struggle with England by President Randolph Guggenheimer.

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VANDERBILTS IN CONTROL

Developments in Connection with Acquirement of "Big Four."

ATTITUDE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Important Conferences with the Vanderbilts—Dividend Payments on "Big Four" Common Resumed.

At the Vanderbilt offices at the Grand Central Station yesterday several important meetings having relation to the various plans for developing the Vanderbilt systems were had. Only one of these—that of the Directors of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company—was formal. The others were in the nature of conferences between the Messrs. Vanderbilt and those who are nearest to them in developing and consummating their vast trunk-line plans. These discussions lasted until late in the afternoon. One of the day's results was the resumption of dividend payments on the common stock of "Big Four," which have been suspended since 1893. After the meeting of the board of this company, its President, Melville E. Ingalls, announced that he was having prepared a declaration that corroborates all that has been said of the plans of the Vanderbilts in regard to "Big Four" and Chesapeake and Ohio. On authority of the highest class, it can be stated that the "Big Four" is wholly controlled by stockholding by Vanderbilt interests and that at the meeting of its Directors yesterday definite plans were adopted for [illegible] over by the Vanderbilts and the Pennsylvania Railroad of the Chesapeake and Ohio. The acquisition of Lake Erie and Western by Lake Shore was also discussed at the informal meetings, at one of which President W. H. Newman of Lake Shore was present. Official announcement of the deal is likely to be made to-morrow.

BIG FOUR DIVIDEND.

At the "Big Four" meeting the Directors present were W. K. and F. W. Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, Melville E. Ingalls, H. McK. Twombly, George T. Bliss, and J. Pierpont Morgan. President Ingalls acted as Secretary, and he was very careful in delivering the minutes to C. F. Cox as soon as the meeting adjourned. All that he announced for publication was that the board had declared a dividend for the six months ended Dec. 31 of 1½ per cent., and that this could not be regarded as a semi-annual dividend, which if the prosperity of the "Big Four" continued, the rate for the six months ending June 30 might be at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. He said:

"The earnings of the 'Three C's' for six months showed $1,120,000 net. The dividend on preferred, 5 per cent. per annum, will absorb $250,000, and that on common $420,000, so that the surplus will be $450,000. At the meeting the Directors discussed the prospects of the road with me. They asked me about the outlook and if I thought we were going to continue to prosper, and I said I thought we would. As to the ownership of 'Big Four,' the Vanderbilts are in the majority; in fact, for the last ten years there has never been a question among those familiar with its affairs about its being a Vanderbilt road.

"Chesapeake and Ohio? Well, that has not developed. Nothing done. All the deals that are accomplished or accomplishing are going to be of advantage to stockholders. As to myself, I am planning to retire from railroad business. I have worked hard and have been fortunate and am at a time of life when a man should rest and enjoy himself. I shall not be in a hurry to withdraw from the Presidency of the 'Big Four' and Chesapeake and Ohio. This may come in the course of a few months. When I retire none of the interests I have watched over will suffer through my withdrawing suddenly. As to the general railroad situation, the outlook is bright and there never was a time when the railroads exhibited a better disposition to maintain rates in entire harmony."

THE VANDERBILTS SILENT.

Other Directors at the "Big Four" meeting declined to discuss the proceedings, and there appeared to have been a "pass it around" policy agreed upon. Thus, Senator Depew said: "I'm not the man; go to Callaway. I know nothing." When asked about the meeting and such live topics as the acquisition of Lake Erie and Western by Lake Shore and the position of Chesapeake and Ohio, "Go to some bigger man than I," was the reply of H. McK. Twombly. "I am sorry, but I have nothing to say just now on any of these subjects," was the excuse of W. K. Vanderbilt. F. W. Vanderbilt appeared to be in good humor when he replied: "Oh, well, I can't say anything. I don't know what there is to talk about, or, rather, if anything should be talked about. Mr. Depew appears to be the proper man to apply to. I can't say whether it's proper or not to talk about these subjects which have been ventilated in the newspapers." Treasurer E. V. W. Rossiter declined to see any newspaper men. Ex-Judge S. E. Williamson, general counsel for the Central, said that he declined to talk because he was not informed on any of the subjects presented.

Percy R. Pyne, who, it is said, had been closeted for a long time with President W. H. Newman of Lake Shore, left his office shortly after noon, to be absent for several days. All that he would say was, "I cannot talk on any of this business." Mr. Callaway's destination was, by his strict injunction, kept a secret. President Newman declined to discuss the affairs of Lake Shore.

An official having intimate relations with several of the Vanderbilt systems said of the control of Lake Erie and Western by Lake Shore: "That deal was arranged weeks ago at the Grand Central Station at a snap meeting. An authorized public statement may be made from a meeting called together in just such a way. No Lake Shore meeting has been scheduled, so far as I know. I know the exact data of the financial transactions which made the contract possible, but it would not be proper to give the figures just now. As to ratification of the deal by Lake Shore stockholders, that does not follow. It is not essential. The Directors can attend to all that business. President Newman will no doubt succeed the late Calvin S. Brice."

PENNSYLVANIA'S ATTITUDE.

Another official having relations with the "Big Four" said:

"What was announced as the outcome of the meeting of the board to-day is a very meagre report of the proceedings. It can be stated without fear of contradiction that very decisive action was taken in regard to Chesapeake and Ohio and its relations to 'Big Four' and Pennsylvania. In fact, at this meeting and the conferences every subject bearing on the plans and development of the Vanderbilt interests was considered, and the various schemes are moving on the lines indicated in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Failure to announce results should not be regarded as indicating a hitch in any plan. All that concerns 'Big Four' and Chesapeake and Ohio will be consummated, and in due time will be announced.

"As to the attitude of Pennsylvania to Vanderbilt interests, take the recent purchases of Chesapeake and Ohio stock in the interest of Pennsylvania and the Vanderbilts, and the purchase of a block of Baltimore and Ohio stock by Pennsylvania, and the general plan of division of Vanderbilt and Pennsylvania interests with a perfect understanding and comity is better understood. Developments in the near future will establish the territorial jurisdiction of each system. It may be accepted as part of the general plan that Chesapeake and Ohio's headquarters will be at Philadelphia while 'Big Four' will for a time at least be run independently.

"One Vanderbilt rumor appears to have been disposed of by President L. Tuttle of the Boston and Maine in denying that the Vanderbilts have no holdings of its stock. This sets at rest the idea that the Central is a party to the leasing of the Fitchburg by the Boston and Maine."

Frederick W. Whitridge, Chairman of the Board of Directors, and, since Senator Brice's death, Acting President of Lake Erie and Western, said officially yesterday: "An announcement in regard to Lake Shore and Lake Erie and Western may be made officially at this office on Wednesday." Mr. Whitridge would not in any way discuss the subject.

GEN. THOMAS'S STATEMENT.

Gen. Samuel Thomas, who is a Director of Lake Erie and Western, said:

"The control of Lake Erie and Western by Lake Shore is as good as officially announced. The Vanderbilt people hold the resignations of all the Lake Erie and Western officials who will go out and could fill up a board at once. As to running Lake Erie and Western by Lake Shore, why, Lake Erie and Western has been run as a branch of Lake Shore for years, and when the new element is in charge the country people won't know the difference until they're told. As to the stock holdings acquired in Lake Erie and Western by the Vanderbilts, nearly all of them were acquired last Winter. Mine were sold long ago. Senator Brice's stock was picked up just after his death, in December, 1898."

Wall Street gossip yesterday named as new Directors of the Lake Erie and Western J. Pierpont Morgan, W. K. and F. W. Vanderbilt, and H. McK. Twombly.

The following statements of earnings of "Big Four" and Chesapeake and Ohio have a bearing on the reappearance of the former's common stock as a dividend payer and on the importance of the latter to the Pennsylvania-Vanderbilt interests:

BIG FOUR, GROSS.

	1899.	Inc. over 1898.
Fourth week December	$505,472	$89,349
Month	1,504,455	152,053
From July 1	8,075,335	892,086

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO, GROSS.

	1899.	Inc. over 1898.
Fourth week December	$378,940	$56,863
Month	1,208,515	77,528
From July 1	6,786,660	527,961

The common stock of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis amounts to nearly $28,000,000. The high and low quotations for it in 1899 were 64¾ and 42½, respectively, and during the year the net gain was 17¾ points. The preferred stock, whose dividend is 5 per cent. per annum, amounts to $10,000,000. The extreme quotations last year were 108 and 94, and the net advance was 7 points. "Big Four" common closed yesterday at 63½, a decline of ½, and preferred at 108, a decline of 1½.

SECRETARY GAGE'S REPLY.

Will Show that the Depositing of Money in National Banks Is an Old Custom.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Secretary Gage's response to the inquiries by Representative Sulzer and others touching the deposits in the National City and other banks has been prepared with satisfaction to those members of the Administration who have interested themselves in the matter. It will be a history of practices not new, but which the Sulzer resolution indicated must be new to many persons. It is assumed at the Treasury that if Mr. Sulzer had not supposed that the Secretary of the Treasury was indulging in an unlawful, unusual, and hazardous proceeding when he allowed a bank to take control, even for a day, of so much as four millions of dollars of money intended to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States, no inquiry would have been made.

It has been found that among the newspapers about the country some of them have accepted the teachings of metropolitan papers inculcating the idea that the employment of National banks as depositories was a new practice, not authorized by law or guarded by check upon the banks. Some of the Southern newspapers have insisted that the practice was so reckless as to afford the banks the easy chance to run off with the deposits, and the report will show, as Secretary Gage has repeatedly shown, that every dollar of deposits is protected by a dollar of bonds deposited to secure the strict performance of every obligation by the depository banks.

As the conditions and circumstances under which deposits have been made for many years have been substantially the same, the resolution intended to direct attention to the National City Bank was enlarged, but the history of the recent increase of deposits in that institution will be revealed. It is possible that the report will exasperate some editors in the country who have relied for correct information upon those who could have informed themselves if they had desired to do so, and who will in a way be made ridiculous by the thorough exposure of the Treasury practice that is contemplate by the Secretary.

RIOT IN SAN FRANCISCO.

One Man Shot, Perhaps Fatally, in the City Hall, When the New Tax Collector Tried to Take His Office.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—There was a riot at the City Hall at noon to-day, when Tax Collector-elect Scott attempted to take his office. One man was shot and others bruised in the fight that ensued.

Scott's election is being contested in the courts by Collector Sheehan, whose term expires to-day, on the ground that Scott has not resided here for five years, as required by the new charter. Last night Sheehan barricaded his office in the City Hall, expecting to defend his alleged rights.

At noon Scott, accompanied by deputies, approached the Tax Collector's office. Scott, after reading his certificate of election, called upon Sheehan to turn the office over to him. Sheehan refused, and it is alleged that Scott struck him. This started the fight in which gas pipe, clubs, chairs, and pistols were used. The office was partly wrecked, and the fight was in full swing when a squad of police entered. Two officers made liberal use of their clubs before a semblance of order was restored.

One shot was fired, wounding John O'Brien, one of Scott's men, in the neck. The wound may prove to be fatal. Benjamin Solomon, a son of ex-Gov. Solomon of Utah, was arrested charged with having fired a shot, but was subsequently released. Charles E. Droad, one of Sheehan's deputies, is under arrest for assaulting a man with an ink stand.

Scott is now in possession of the office. The police are searching every person who attempts to approach the office, and are seizing all weapons found.

MINISTER STRAUS'S SUCCESS.

Sultan Promises to Restore College Buildings—Sends a Present.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Friends of education in Turkey, under American auspices, are pleased to learn that Minister Straus has recently prevailed upon the Sultan to extend a new indication of his favor for the United States. For about ten months Mr. Straus has been urging upon the Porte the propriety and justice of restoring the school and college buildings, eight in number, of the Euphrates College and mission schools at Harpoot. These buildings were destroyed in November, 1895, during the Armenian massacres, and from time to time representations have been made with the view of obtaining the irade which was issued in December. The Sultan first refused point blank to grant the request, but the persistency of the Minister prevailed.

This is regarded as a more important victory than the recovery of the indemnity asked because of injuries arising from the massacres. As for those indemnities, it is understood that Minister Straus is confident that the Sultan will keep his thrice-repeated promise to pay them, and that it is only a question of a few months' time and the possession of the money before the full amount will be paid.

The Department of State will soon receive from Constantinople a pair of vases presented by the Sultan, to be deposited in the National Museum here. The vases are of richly painted porcelain, made at the imperial pottery, in the palace grounds.

Minister Straus left Constantinople Dec. 20, on his way home for a short leave of absence. After a stay of four weeks in Rome and other points in Italy, he and Mrs. Straus will sail from Genoa on the Columbia Feb. 3, to reach New York Feb. 13.

MAN AND WIFE DROWNED

Mr. and Mrs. S. Dana Greene Lose Their Lives While Skating.

Mr. Greene Was a Manager of the General Electric Company and an Officer in the Naval Militia.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Samuel Dana Greene, General Manager of the lighting department of the General Electric Company, was, together with his wife, drowned in the Mohawk River while skating this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Greene were last seen at about 5:30 P. M., when several boys who passed them on the ice heard Mrs. Greene suggest to her husband that they go further down the river, toward Freeman's Bridge, where she said the ice was better. About 5:45 o'clock a number of men who were at work in Proper's ice houses near the bridge, where an immense cut some 300 feet deep and extending from shore to shore had been made, heard a series of piercing screams.

Young Proper, with an assistant, immediately put out in a small boat, and after a short time Mrs. Greene was found. She was still alive, although unconscious, and was taken to the shore, where every effort was made to revive her. She died, however, a few minutes later.

At this time it was not known whether Mr. Greene was with his wife at the time of the fatality, but it was ascertained half an hour later that such was the case, and several large searching parties at once began to look for him. They were not rewarded until nearly three hours later, when the body was found a short distance from the spot where Mrs. Greene was picked up.

Samuel Dana Greene was a son of the late Commander Samuel Dana Greene, who was second in command of the Monitor when she fought the Merrimac, and in full command during the greater part of the battle, owing to the disablement of Capt. Worden. Gen. Francis V. Greene, who won fame in the Philippines, is Samuel D. Greene's uncle.

Mr. Greene entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis in June, 1879, and was graduated No. 1 in his class in June, 1883. On July 1, 1885, he received his commission as Ensign. He resigned from the service in 1888 to enter the electrical field, and became associated with Thomas A. Edison in the various companies with which the inventor was connected and which were merged in the General Electric Company, for which Mr. Greene was general manager of the lighting department. Prior to assuming this position he was Chief Engineer for the Sprague Electric Railway and Motor Company.

In 1891 Mr. Greene joined the Naval Militia, and when the war with Spain broke out was Chief of Staff of the First Battalion. He volunteered, and was ordered to the Yankee, on which vessel he served as Lieutenant (junior grade) until the conclusion of hostilities, when he was honorably discharged. He was then appointed Lieutenant Commander and Chief of Staff to Capt. Jacob W. Miller, commanding officer of the New York Naval Militia. When Gov. Roosevelt assumed office, Lieut. Commander Greene was selected to represent the Naval Militia on his staff.

When Mr. Greene was an Ensign in the navy, he became acquainted with Miss Cornelia Chandler, daughter of Rear Admiral Chandler, while the latter was visiting the vessel on which young Greene served. An attachment sprung up between the two young persons, to the great distaste of the Admiral, who apparently did not relish the idea of Miss Chandler marrying an officer of inferior rank in the service. He argued with his daughter in vain, and finally, finding entreaty of no avail, he took Miss Chandler across the ocean.

She remained in Europe for several seasons, while Mr. Greene, a definite understanding having been reached between the couple, left the navy and cast about him for a field in which to engage his talents. He soon had worked himself up to a position of responsibility and emolument. There was then no obstacle to the match, and the wedding followed.

$100,000 FOR COLUMBIA.

Gift by John D. Rockefeller Announced at a Meeting of University Trustees—Officers Elected.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees of Columbia University, which was postponed from Jan. 1, was held yesterday afternoon in the Trustees' room of the library building. W. C. Schermerhorn presided. After routine business had been transacted it was announced that John D. Rockefeller had presented $100,000 to the university for the endowment of a Chair of Psychology. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Rockefeller.

President Low announced the following gifts: Five hundred dollars from the Temple Emanu-El for the Department of Oriental Languages, $800 from E. B. Holden, E. R. Holden, and F. A. Heinz for the Department of Mechanical Engineering.

President Low also announced that the Southern Society of New York has placed the Garden Library in the University Library.

The resignation of John F. Plummer, Assistant Secretary, was accepted, and Frederick Keppel of the class of '95 was elected to fill the vacancy. The following appointments were announced: Henry M. Howe, Professor of Metallurgy; W. A. Bentley, Lecturer in Metallurgy; Dr. H. E. Hale, Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy; Dr. Ellsworth Elliott, Clinical Lecturer in Surgery.

A resolution was adopted appointing a committee of three, consisting of President Low, W. B. Parsons, and George G. De Witt, to encourage the construction of dormitories in the neighborhood of the University, to draft rules for the government of the same, to give them official recognition, and to suggest officers to supervise them.

At the conclusion of the meeting the members of the board viewed a handsome oil portrait of Duke de Loubat, which was recently hung in the President's office. The Duke has donated large sums of money to the university, among them being $1,100,000 for the maintenance of the library.

The election of officers of the board resulted as follows: W. C. Schermerhorn, President; John B. Pine, Clerk, and John McLane Nash, Treasurer.

ASKS FOR A WARSHIP.

Upon Request of the American Minister the Machias Is Ordered to Return to Santo Domingo.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The Machias has been ordered from San Juan to Santo Domingo. She left that place a few days ago to secure coal at San Juan, and it is deemed well to have a naval vessel on hand to protect American interests in case any trouble follows the attempt of the French commander at Santo Domingo to enforce the settlement of the pending French claim of $60,000.

It is not believed that there is any chance of any conflict between the French and American naval officers in the execution of their instructions, but apparently the United States Minister at Santo Domingo believes that in the interest of peace there should be a larger naval force than one vessel there during this exciting time. The news that success has attended a popular subscription to raise the $80,000 to pay the claim is also regarded as tending to avert danger of the adoption of forcible measures by the French warship's commander.

French Warships at Santo Domingo.

SANTO DOMINGO, Jan. 8.—The French warship Cecille has arrived here. The Government has suppressed a proposed public demonstration considered by the French Consul to be injurious to France. The situation continues tranquil.

LEAVE THE NEW YORK LIFE

Four Hundred of Its City Agents Go Over to the Equitable.

MAY MEAN AN AGENTS' WAR

First Result of Mr. McCall's Declaration of the Abrogation of Agreements with Other Companies.

The entire Manhattan agency of the New York Life Insurance Company, including 10 offices and 400 agents, under the management of R. J. Mix, resigned yesterday and joined the forces of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. This action, which was unanimous, was taken at separate meetings which were held yesterday morning in the different offices of the agency. The jurisdiction of the agency very nearly includes the entire City of New York.

These wholesale resignations, which may mark the beginning of an agents' war between the two companies throughout the United States, constitute the first development in the situation, resulting from the announcement of President John A. McCall of the New York Life on Dec. 28 that the agreement between that company and the various other companies would be considered abrogated after Jan. 1.

The trouble dates back to the ineffectiveness of the anti-rebate compact, which was formed in 1895, and of which ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed was referee. About thirty life companies were at one time members of this compact. The Germania Life Insurance Company resigned its membership in 1898, and its action was later followed by the resignation of the John Hancock Mutual Life and several other companies. In each case the reason given by the retiring company was essentially a criticism of the value of the compact in preventing agents from giving away a large part of the first year's premium to policyholders in order to increase the business of their companies more rapidly.

The Equitable also withdrew from the compact last Fall, as a result of a determination to compensate its agents by a different method. Since that time the remaining members of the compact have held several meetings to consider what should be done. The day following the resignation of the Equitable, Second Vice President Darwin P. Kingsley of the New York Life practically admitted that the usefulness of the anti-rebate compact was at an end.

President James W. Alexander of the Equitable, at the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the company, which was held at the Waldorf-Astoria July 24, 25, and 26 last, formally announced the decision to establish a new system of payments of commissions to agents.

"The Equitable," he said on that occasion, "has been trying to abate the evil of rebating, and has decided to change the manner of employing and compensating its agents, as fast as existing contracts will permit. The principal change is that agents will receive smaller compensation in connection with first year's premiums and larger for renewals, thus making it to their interest to solicit permanent insurance."

This announcement was unanimously approved by the adoption of resolutions to that effect by the agents present at the anniversary celebration, and the next event was the retirement of the Equitable from the anti-rebate compact about three months before the new arrangement of the Equitable was designed to go into effect. This action was criticised by some of the other life companies as tending to make agents think that they could rebate freely until Jan. 1. The management of the Equitable, however, strongly denied any intention to place a premium upon the practice of rebating during the last days of the year.

President McCall of the New York Life, in his notice to the Equitable during the last week of December abrogating the agreement to respect the agents of the other companies, intimated that the practical dissolution of the anti-rebate compact through the several resignations had impaired the value of the agreement in regard to agents.

President Alexander of the Equitable, in reply to an inquiry on Dec. 28 as to the significance of the notice given by President McCall, said:

"I know of no warfare between the Equitable and another large company. It is not a new thing that a compact between the companies throughout the country, entered into in 1895, had been dissolved. That occurred some time ago. The understanding was entered into with the hope of eradicating certain inequalities in the business, but when put in operation it failed to accomplish desired results, and produced friction and serious difficulties. As a natural consequence, it went to pieces. The Equitable was not the first company to withdraw, and the sense of the majority of the large companies was against its continuance. The Equitable has started reforms on its own account, and without combination, far more effective.

"The allegation that the company to which you refer has terminated an understanding that it had with this company in reference to the employment of agents is in a measure correct, they having written us to that effect. It takes two, however, to make a quarrel, and the Equitable is not quarrelsome. I should as soon think of bank Presidents making calls on each other, and for this reason we do not believe that anything will be done that will be detrimental to the best interests of the respective companies. We certainly shall at all times defend the interests of our policy holders and conduct our business in a way becoming its magnitude and importance."

President McCall could not be seen last night.

EQUITABLE READY FOR WAR.

President Alexander at the Metropolitan Agents' Dinner Talks of the New York Life's Action.

President Alexander of the Equitable Life Assurance Society made an announcement at the annual dinner of the metropolitan agents of the Equitable last evening, in regard to the action of the Manhattan agency of the New York Life in joining the Equitable.

The dinner was held in the new banquet room of the Lawyers' Club. The tables were arranged in the shape of a horseshoe, including a centre table. They were handsomely decorated with smilax and roses. About 300 agents of the company were present. Mr Alexander, who presided, said in his opening speech:

"Old friends and comrades in the Equitable, many of whom have stood shoulder to shoulder with me for years and with that Hercules of life insurance men, our late President, Henry B. Hyde, I want to announce to you what all of you know, that the Equitable's reform in compensating agents went into effect on Jan. 1. It is now in effect, and is going to stay in effect.

"Another company in this city thought it was an opportune time to steal our agents, but they did not reckon with the calibre of the men represented in this company. We are not in this business to fight. We are in it to try and run it as such a sacred business should be conducted. But when another company forgets its dignity and business honor, it must want war, and it can have it.

One of the executive officers of this society, at a loss of time and, I might almost say, dignity, went up to this company and asked it to keep in force a treaty which it had given notice of abrogating. This treaty, as you all know, was the treaty among the companies regarding the promise not to take each other's agents. It refused to withdraw its decision, as it thought that, on account of our reforms in the compensation of agents, it would be easily able to seduce our agents from their loyalty to the Equitable, and that you would simply walk into its office.

"I do not wish to say anything on this subject, except that we are ready and able to hold up our own and to announce that, while they have not taken one of our old agents, this morning the whole Manhattan department of this company, consisting of 400 of their best agents, resigned and entered the service of the Equitable.

"I wish to say to you and to these new friends that we do not intend to descend to undignified methods, but we intend, not for a day but for all time, to carry on this business by doing what is right, and we shall do what is right for the agent and for the policy holder."

Vice President James H. Hyde was the next speaker. He said in part: "During my whole life I have lived in what may be called an equitable atmosphere, and my father, of whom it is unnecessary to speak here, instilled in my mind day in and day out from my infancy the principles which have made the Equitable what it is to-day. The management of this society is conservative, and is, as far as we know how, honest and straightforward. We propose to continue the policy which will most commend us to the good and thoughtful men of the community. Our managers are men who think and who will back up the company in its efforts to do absolutely what is right.

The speeches of Mr. Alexander and Mr. Hyde excited great enthusiasm, as did that of Third Vice President George T. Wilson, who made one of his characteristically humorous speeches. Among the other speakers were Secretary William Alexander, Dr. Lambert, John C. Elsele, John Bowes, W. H. S. Whitcomb, A. A. Maher, and R. J. Mix, who was the head of the Manhattan agency of the New York Life that went over to the Equitable yesterday.

Archibald C. Haynes then offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously approved:

Whereas, The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, at its fortieth anniversary convention on the 25th day of July, 1899, announced a reform in the interest of sound life assurance in general, and especially for the advantage and continued prosperity of the managers and agents of the society; and

Whereas, This movement was promptly and successfully inaugurated and has been working with smoothness and efficiency since the 1st day of January, 1900, throughout all the society's agencies in the United States and Canada; and

Whereas, The success of the movement has already been demonstrated; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the agents of the Equitable Society, here assembled, congratulate the officers upon the benefit already resulting from this advance step, and the inestimable advantage which it is destined to accomplish for the agents and policy holders of the society.

Resolved, That we here and now pledge to the officers our loyal and enthusiastic support in this great reform, which in our opinion is destined to be of incalculable benefit to the cause of life assurance throughout the length and breadth of the land.

The closing speech was delivered by Second Vice President Gage E. Tarbell, who won long applause by his comments upon the attitude of the Equitable toward its agents.

DRESS SLASHER CONFESSES.

Man Under Arrest in Washington Says His Crimes Are the Result of a Disease.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The mystery of the dress slashing which has been going on in different parts of the country for a long time has been cleared up by a confession made to-day by Max Krebs, the young German who is under arrest here. Krebs admits that he was the Washington slasher, the Philadelphia slasher, and the New York slasher, and it is believed that he operated in other cities. Krebs's confession, instead of clearing the way to his punishment, makes the task of the authorities more difficult. He declares that he cannot help committing these crimes, and that they are the result of a disease. Two physicians have examined him, and concur in his statement. Such cases, it is said, are uncommon, but not unknown.

The ordinary punishment would be a fine, but Krebs could easily pay it, and be free to go on with his crimes. There is some talk of confining him as an irresponsible person, but he is not insane. One way out of the dilemma that has been suggested is to communicate with Krebs's parents in Germany, and ask if they will assume care of him. If the reply is favorable, Krebs might be shipped back to Germany.

Krebs did not get much chance to operate in New York, being detected and arrested early in his career. He terrorized Philadelphia all last Summer, and was particularly active during the Grand Army Encampment, when the city was crowded with visitors. The police finally got so hot on his trail that he came to Washington and began operations on the night of Admiral Dewey's arrival. He used to buy theatre seats in the best part of the house and slash the skirts of his neighbors. He kept the women of Washington completely terrorized for three months.

A WASHINGTON SOMNAMBULIST.

Wysong Ran Through Streets Thinking an Assassin Was After Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Albert F. Wysong of 408 Massachusetts Avenue is a highly accomplished dreamer. Last night he dreamed that an assassin was pursuing him with a knife. He bounced out of bed, rushed to the window, and climbed out. He managed to get on the roof of a two-story building next door, and jumped from there to the ground. The assassin was still pursuing him, and Wysong ran for dear life through street after street. In Fifteenth Street he was sighted by a policeman, who saw the white figure flitting down the street, and at first took it for a ghost.

The policeman was going to make himself as scarce as possible, but was making a desperate effort to recall the prayers of his childhood, when Wysong dashed past him, and the patter of his feet and his heavy breathing restored the bluecoat's courage. He gave chase, and though he was heavily incumbered by clothing and Wysong had no such handicap, he succeeded in overhauling the somnambulist at Pennsylvania Avenue, in front of the Treasury Department. He woke Wysong up and escorted him to the station house. Wysong's dream had been so realistic that it was some time before he could be convinced that the man with the knife had no existence. He was fitted out with an overcoat and a pair of boots and sent home.

A MAN WITHOUT A LANGUAGE.

Accident Caused Lawson to Forget Everything That Preceded It.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Jan. 8.—Andrew Lawson, a Norwegian cooper, who came to this country a few years ago, was struck on the head by a falling block while at work on one of the piers of the Atlantic Transport Company, New York City, on Sept. 5, 1898. He lay like one dead in St. Vincent's Hospital for two months. His life was despaired of, but finally he rallied and regained a part of his lost strength. He came to this city and is now engaged in light farming, a short distance from here.

Lawson is in a normal condition in every sense, with the exception that he has forgotten all about his former life and companions, and has no remembrance of his native tongue. Try as he will he cannot converse in the language that he learned in Norway. His wife is instructing him as she does their four-year old boy. Lawson speaks the English language only imperfectly.

The case has attracted the attention of scientists and specialists, and several have journeyed from New York and other cities to learn more of its details.

TROUBLE OVER A FENCE.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 8.—Surrogate Cyrenus P. Dorland, who owns a handsome home on Montgomery Street, overlooking a square, is much annoyed by what is alleged to be a spite fence. It is eight feet high, and erected on a vacant lot adjoining the Surrogate's premises, cutting off part of his view. The fence is about twenty feet long, and has an angle at each end, so that it resembles the form of a snowplow with an exaggerated nose. It is a blotch on one of the choicest residence sections of the town, and people residing in the neighborhood are much exercised at it. Threats have been made to tear it down.

Henry Hawkey, the man who put up the fence, was arrested on the complaint of Surrogate Dorland some time ago for cutting the limbs off a tree belonging to the premises. The tree cutting was stopped, later because they overhung Hawkey's and the charge was not pressed.

REALTY VALUES FOR 1900

Tax Rate from 15 to 20 Cents Lower on $100.

NATURAL INCREASE, $38,

amount to be raised in that way would be far greater than it has been for years.

COMPARISON OF INCREASES.

The following tables show the assessed valuations in particular instances as compared with those of last year. In few cases are there evidences of large increases, except where there have been improvements. An effort has been made to present the figures showing the values placed on properties of all classes in all parts of the Borough of Manhattan.

OFFICE BUILDINGS.

	1899.	1900.
Kemble Building	475,000	475,000
Produce Exchange	2,500,000	2,500,000
Bowling Green Building, 5-11 Broadway	2,500,000	2,500,000
Washington Building, 1 Broadway	1,500,000	1,500,000
Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 1	325,000	325,000
Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 4	318,000	318,000
Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 5	325,000	325,000
Lehigh Valley R. R., Pier 2	210,000	210,000
F. Alexander & Co., Pier 3	230,000	230,000
New York and Baltimore Transfer Company, Pier 6	215,000	215,000
New Jersey Central R. R., Pier 14	265,000	265,000
American Express Company Building, 49 Broadway	225,000	225,000
Pinkerton Brothers, 57 Broadway	300,000	300,000
Adams Express Building, 59 Broadway	775,000	775,000
Empire Building	2,600,000	2,600,000
Welles Building, 18 Broadway	1,000,000	1,000,000
Standard Oil Building, 24-28 Broadway	2,400,000	2,400,000
Hudson Building, 32 Broadway	1,000,000	1,000,000
Exchange Place, 52 Broadway	2,500,000	2,500,000
Consolidated Exchange, 58-62 Broadway	1,200,000	1,200,000
Union Trust Company, 80 Broadway	1,400,000	1,400,000
Weeks Building, 15 Wall	950,000	950,000
Stock Exchange, 10-14 Wall	1,400,000	2,000,000
Commercial Cable Building, 20 Wall	1,300,000	1,200,000
Johnson Building, 32 Broad	1,500,000	1,500,000
Edison Building, 42 Broad	600,000	600,000
Morris Building, 66 Broad	500,000	500,000
Lords Court Building, 27 William	900,000	900,000
Corn Exchange Bank, 13 William	2,250,000	2,250,000
Mills Building	2,100,000	2,100,000
Drexel Building, 1-7 Broad	1,200,000	1,200,000
Eagle Fire Insurance Company, 71-73 Wall	280,000	280,000
Merchants' Bank, 31 Wall	700,000	700,000
United States Trust Company, 45 Wall	775,000	775,000
National City Bank, (Custom House)	.....	2,400,000
Sampson Building, 43 Wall	700,000	670,000
Farmers' Loan and Trust Company	600,000	600,000
Cotton Exchange, 28 William	650,000	650,000
Seamen's Savings Bank, 74-76 Wall	425,000	400,000
Central Trust Company, 54 Wall	600,000	600,000
National City Bank	.....	475,000
Fred Phillipson, 50-54 William	450,000	450,000
Manhattan Company Bank, 40 Wall	1,750,000	1,750,000
Gallatin National Bank, 34 Wall	800,000	800,000
Gould-Hoyt Building, 24-32 Pine	450,000	450,000
Fourth National Bank, 14-20 Nassau	600,000	600,000
United Bank Building, 90 Broadway	1,250,000	1,400,000
American Surety Building, 100 Broadway	2,000,000	2,000,000
Schermerhorn Building, 96 Broadway	550,000	1,175,000
Hanover National Bank, 9-11 Nassau	750,000	750,000
Astor, 10 Wall	1,800,000	1,600,000
A. L. Stevens, 14-18 Wall	1,200,000	1,200,000
American Exchange National Bank, 128 Broadway	700,000	700,000
National Bank of Commerce, Clearing House, 77-83 Cedar	1,700,000	1,700,000
Trinity Building, 111 Broadway	650,000	700,000
Borel Building, 113-119 Broadway	750,000	850,000
Singer Building, 149 Broadway	1,300,000	1,450,000
Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Building, 13-17 Dey Street	750,000	1,350,000
Havemeyer Building, 24 Cortlandt Street	480,000	955,000
Guernsey Building, 160 Broadway	1,000,000	1,000,000
D. H. Haight estate, 156 and 158 Broadway	650,000	650,000
Parmley Building, 166 Broadway	600,000	600,000
Bryant Building, 53 Liberty	650,000	650,000
Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty Street	475,000	475,000
Gill, 9-13 Maiden Lane	600,000	600,000
Montauk Building, 62 Maiden Lane	.....	225,000
Woodbridge Company, 98-106 William	800,000	775,000
Fulton Building, 87-91 Nassau	475,000	475,000
Corbin Building, 192 Broadway	600,000	580,000
Post Building, 204-210 Broadway	750,000	750,000
Western Union Building, 195 Broadway	1,500,000	1,500,000
Mail and Express Building, 201 Broadway	600,000	600,000
National Park Bank	775,000	775,000
St. Paul, 218 Broadway	1,300,000	1,300,000
Bennett, 93-99 Nassau	750,000	675,000
Park Row Building, 11-19 Park Row	2,250,000	2,250,000
Nassau Chambers, 114 Nassau	700,000	700,000
Temple Court, 2-9 Beekman	875,000	1,100,000
Vanderbilt Building, 126 Nassau	550,000	1,000,000
Market and Fulton National Bank, 81 Fulton	400,000	400,000
Potter, 36 Park Row	1,300,000	1,300,000
New York Times, 40 Park Row	975,000	975,000
American Tract Society, 150 Nassau	1,000,000	1,000,000
Morse, 14-16 Beekman	550,000	550,000
Tribune, 154 Nassau	700,000	700,000
Sun, 170 Nassau	235,000	235,000
Harper & Brothers, 325-337 Pearl	334,500	334,500
Staats-Zeitung, 2 Tryon Row	525,000	525,000
Pulitzer Building, 61 Park Row	1,500,000	1,500,000
Postal Telegraph, 254 Broadway	1,450,000	1,350,000
Mutual Reserve Fund, 305-309 Broadway	1,100,000	1,100,000
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway	2,000,000	2,000,000
American New Company, 39 and 41 Chambers	360,000	360,000
Dun Building, 290 Broadway	900,000	950,000
Central Bank, 32-34 Broadway	1,200,000	1,200,000
James B. Whitney, 326-330 Broadway	575,000	575,000

INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDINGS.

	1899.	1900.
Manhattan Life, 66 Broadway	1,500,000	1,500,000
Eagle Fire	280,000	280,000
Royal, 70 Wall	550,000	550,000
Liverpool & London & Globe, 47 William	525,000	475,000
Hanover Fire, 34 Pine	275,000	275,000
Germania Life, 22 Nassau	550,000	550,000
Queen, 67 Cedar	400,000	400,000
Mutual Life	3,690,000	3,690,000
Equitable Life	6,000,000	6,000,000
Washington Life, 141-147 Broadway	1,600,000	1,600,000
Lawyers' Title, 46 Maiden Lane	400,000	400,000
Home Life, 256 Broadway	550,000	650,000
New York Life, 346 Broadway	3,000,000	3,410,000
New York Life & Trust, 52 Wall	460,000	460,000
Williamsburg Fire, 150 Broadway	475,000	475,000

HOTELS AND APARTMENT HOUSES.

	1899.	1900.
Astor House	2,000,000	2,000,000
Herald Square	150,000	325,000
Normandie	425,000	425,000
Audubon	400,000	400,000
Parker	180,000	180,000
Fifth Avenue	3,000,000	3,000,000
Victoria	1,250,000	1,250,000
Coleman	515,000	515,000
Waldorf-Astoria	4,950,000	4,950,000
Holland	800,000	800,000
Imperial	1,797,000	1,797,000
New Netherland	1,000,000	1,000,000
Vendome	400,000	400,000
Cadillac	350,000	350,000
Gerard	325,000	325,000
The Lisbon	400,000	400,000
The Madrid	450,000	450,000
The Barcelona	275,000	275,000
The Toledo	285,000	285,000
The Salamanca	275,000	275,000
The Milano	160,000	160,000
The Seville	225,000	225,000
The Hawthorne	225,000	225,000
The Granada	300,000	300,000
The Cordova	300,000	300,000
Hotel Lincoln	175,000	175,000
Hotel Beresford	550,000	550,000
Sherry's	1,100,000	1,100,000

CLUBS.

	1899.	1900.
Lotos	160,000	160,000
University	900,000	900,000
New York Athletic	450,000	450,000
Bar Association	300,000	300,000
Metropolitan	950,000	950,000
Progress	475,000	475,000
Union	425,000	425,000
Union League	625,000	625,000
Colonial	190,000	190,000
Mendelssohn Glee	140,000	140,000

THEATRES.

	1899.	1900.
Koster & Bial's	265,000	265,000
Herald Square	780,000	780,000
Empire	300,000	300,000
Metropolitan Opera House	1,500,000	1,500,000
Chickering Hall	335,000	335,000
Fifth Avenue Theatre	575,000	575,000
Wallack's	595,000	575,000
Broadway Theatre	500,000	500,000
Olympia	750,000	750,000
Carnegie Music Hall	750,000	750,000

MISCELLANEOUS BUILDINGS.

	1899.	1900.
John Wanamaker	1,500,000	1,500,000
Broadway Improvement Company, 837-849 Broadway	900,000	850,000
Seth Low, 502-504 Broadway	300,000	300,000
H. O. Havemeyer, 568-578 Broadway	1,375,000	1,325,000
Well & Mayer, 580-590 Broadway	1,500,000	1,500,000
J. C. Lyon, 594 Broadway	875,000	875,000
L. Ettinger, 587 Broadway	475,000	550,000
Trinity Corporation, 308-320 Hudson St	390,000	555,000
Trinity Corporation, 135-149 Varick St	180,000	275,000
James Pyle, 534-540 Washington St	127,500	169,000
James Pyle, 129-135 Charlton Street	85,000	120,000
P. M. Wilson, 585-591 Hudson Street	120,000	155,000
James Everard, 669-675 Washington Street	175,000	200,000
Beadleston & Woerz, 150-166 Charles St	132,000	137,000
Beadleston & Woerz, 295-307 West Tenth Street	222,000	255,500
Western Electric Company, 445-452 West Street	455,000	950,000
American Biscuit Manufacturing Company, West St	155,000	155,000
White & Ludlow, 90-98 Thirteenth Avenue	80,000	100,000
Delamater estate, 13th Av	120,000	130,000
Henry Helde, 84-90 Vandam Street	105,000	150,000
W. C. Rhinelander, 189-191 Sixth Avenue	100,000	100,000
J. J. Astor, 560-566 B'way	685,000	650,000
C. B. Rouss, 549-555 Broadway	625,000	760,000
Mutual Real Estate Company, 612-618 Broadway	550,000	550,000
W. J. Demorest, 82 5th Av	200,000	200,000
L. G Bloomingdale, 78 Fifth Avenue	120,000	120,000
New York Mutual Gas Light Company, Avenue D, Eleventh and Twelfth Streets	815,000	1,060,000

RESIDENCES.

Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt, 640 Fifth Avenue	1,210,000	1,300,000
E. T. Sloane, 642 5th Av.		
E. T. Sloane, 644 5th Av.		
W. K. Vanderbilt, 660 5th Av	750,000	650,000
W. C. Whitney, 871 5th Av	500,000	500,000
C. Vanderbilt, 2 W. 58th St	1,550,000	1,550,000
J. J. Astor, 840 5th Av	600,000	600,000
H. O. Armour, 856 5th Av	195,000	195,000
George J. Gould, 857 5th Av	225,000	225,000
Mrs. David Dows, 1 E. 69th St	340,000	340,000
James A. Burden, 908 5th Av	210,000	210,000

COMPLAINT IN BROOKLYN.

Taxpayers Say Equalization Has Not Been Successful—Largely Increased Valuations in Dry-Goods District.

The books of record of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, which were opened for public inspection yesterday, show some heavy increases in valuations in the Borough of Brooklyn. While the Brooklyn Assessors claim that equalization has been the prime object for which they have labored, there is complaint among taxpayers that the absolute equalization expected is not indicated by the figures as having been reached. These show that the increase in Manhattan is only $11,000,000 more than that in Brooklyn, which is regarded as not at all proportionate.

The total net increase of Brooklyn is $5,259,652. The district in which the assessment increases appear to be heaviest is the Fulton Street dry goods section, from Red Hook Lane to Flatbush Avenue. The total increase here is about $1,500,000, and it is confined to the south side of the street. The big department stores, notably those of Abraham & Straus, Frederick Loeser & Co., and A. D. Matthews & Son, have the burden of this increase. Abraham & Straus's figures have jumped from $585,000 to $750,000, and Loeser & Co.'s from $617,000 to $700,000. Matthews & Son's figures have ascended from $370,000 to $470,000. Neighboring properties show proportionately heavy increases.

Some localities in Brooklyn have naturally increased in valuation, notably the rapidly developing outlying wards, but almost in like proportion there has been a decrease in some of the thickly settled districts. In the Heights section, for example, it is said that as much as $20,000 has been taken off the valuation of a house.

SUSPECT FIRE TO COVER CRIME.

St. James (L. I.) Authorities Investigating Death of Prisoner's Friend.

ST. JAMES, L. I., Jan. 8.—A Swede known here as William De Boise is under arrest while the authorities investigate a fire in his house, on the Sound shore, early yesterday morning, in which a man was either burned to death or murdered and the fire set to cover the crime.

Prescott Hall Butler's large barn was burned last Thursday. The fire was suspicious. Foreman James McDermott on Friday discharged a Pole known as John. The latter was friendly with De Boise, and went to live with him.

Thomas Smith, who lives a short distance from the Swede's house, was called out of his sleep by the cries of De Boise at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, who shouted that his house was on fire and that his friend was inside. Mr. Smith, with the Swede's assistance, extinguished the flames but saw no signs of anybody in the house.

Melville Hubbs, who has charge of a Summer cottage near by, visited the house later and found the body of a man lying on the bed. He was fully dressed. Most of the clothing was burned, and both legs up to the knees were burned to a crisp.

Justice Charles P. Soper, who was called, made a close examination of the body and the interior of the house. A pool of blood was found underneath the body, and a rifle was lying under the head. Justice Soper then caused the arrest of De Boise, who refused to give any information about himself. He has the reputation of being a hardworking, honest man.

Author of "In His Steps" to Lecture.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 8.—The Rev. C. M. Sheldon, author of "In His Steps," will devote six months to lecturing in Europe and America, beginning in New York early in April.

GEAR NAMED FOR SENATOR.

Has No Opposition in Iowa's Joint Republican Caucus.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 8.—Senator John Henry Gear was renominated without opposition by the Republicans in joint caucus this evening. A. B. Cummins's name was not presented. The Senatorial election will take place on Tuesday next, when the houses will meet separately, and on the next day they will meet in joint convention and take a joint ballot.

The Democratic caucus named Fred E. White of Webster as Democratic candidate for Senator, and he will receive the compliment of his party's vote.

The inauguration of Gov. Shaw for a second term will take place at the Capitol Thursday afternoon.

WILLIAM P. DODGE DEAD.

Had Been Financial Clerk of the State Senate Since 1894.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 8.—William P. Dodge, aged fifty-six years, Financial Clerk of the Senate since 1894, died this afternoon at his home in Prospect, from pneumonia. He was taken ill at Albany on Thursday.

He had also held the positions of Financial Clerk of the Assembly and Postmaster of the Assembly, and was one of the first appointees to the force of State Game Protectors. He was long prominent in politics in Oneida County, holding for several years the position of Chairman of the Republican County Committeee.

CUSTOM HOUSE ASSESSED

Question of Ownership by National City Bank Raised.

NO DEED OF TRANSFER FOUND

Commissioners of Taxes Base Their Action on a Supposed Lease—Real Estate Experts' Opinions.

The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments have assessed the National City Bank $2,400,000 for the Custom House building, at Wall and William Streets, for which property the bank's bid of $3,265,000 was accepted on July 3. The bid was made in the name of the bank's President, James Stillman, who furnished a check for $150,000 in part payment.

One of the members of the board, in speaking of the matter yesterday, said that when the sale of the property was reported the department attempted to discover the visible evidence of the transfer. They kept constant watch of the recorded deeds, but this particular deed was not recorded, and they were unable to find absolute proof of the sale until one of the members of the board recollected that the law authorizing the sale of the Custom House provided that the Government should have a lease of the building until the new one is ready for occupancy at a rental of 4 per cent. on the purchase price. Inasmuch as the Government remains in occupancy of the building and the sale was never disputed, the Tax Department took it for granted that a lease was in existence. The Commissioners decided that such a lease was evidence of ownership, and upon this evidence they based their right to assess the property. As to the amount of the assessment, it was said by a member of the board that it was by no means extraordinarily high.

When asked whether the assessment would stand, in case the National City Bank should determine to bring certiorari proceedings under the general tax laws, THE TIMES's informant said:

"The only question is as to the ownership of the property. We hold that the bank owns the property whether or not a deed has been filed, and we certainly believe that the fact that the Government is a tenant, paying rent, is a proof that the title lies in the bank. At any rate, we are willing to submit our case to the courts on these contentions."

James Stillman, President of the National City Bank, laughed at the action of the Tax Commissioners, and then said:

"In my opinion the assessment of the Custom House property is made for effect, with a political object. The property cannot be taxed, for the reason that we have not yet entered upon the title to it. We have contracted with the United States Government to acquire the property when the Government is through with it. No limit of time was set. Under the contract the Government can remain in possession of it as long as it likes. It may see fit to turn it over to us in two years, or it may decide to keep it for a hundred. The conditions of the contract are thus most disadvantageous to us, and none but a corporation could or would have entered upon it."

Real estate men, however, seem generally to think that the Deputy Commissioner was justified in the absence of evidence as to the deed, in placing the property on the tax list on the strength of the published announcement that the property had been sold.

"It is a very simple proposition," said Herbert A. Sherman. "The whole question hinges upon whether the purchase money has been fully paid, and the deed delivered to the National City Bank. If the deed has not been delivered the title to the property being still vested in the Government—and Government property being non-taxable—it is exempt from taxation. On the other hand, if the purchase money has been paid, and the consequent deed transferring the property has been delivered, the property is assessable. The fact that the building is occupied by the United States Government makes not a particle of difference.

"The act of Congress under which the sale of the Custom House was made authorized and directed the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the Custom House property at public auction or private sale to the highest bidder, after due advertisement, but for not less than $3,000,000, and to deposit the proceeds of the sale in the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts derived from the sale of Government property; and in case of such sale, it goes on to say, the Secretary of the Treasury shall lease said premises from the purchaser or purchasers thereof, at a rental which shall not exceed 4 per centum per annum on the purchase price, for use as a Custom House until the new Custom House shall be ready for occupancy, upon such terms as he may deem advantageous, and such sale shall be subject to such right of lease; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to accept the said purchase price in several payments, from time to time, as he may deem most advantageous.'"

George R. Read said: "The National City Bank cannot be assessed on property they do not own. They simply contracted to buy it when the Government gave up. They paid over a certain sum as earnest money, but they do not own it any more than you or I do."

Samuel Goldsticker said that there is no compulsion in this city to put a deed of sale on record, and expressed the opinion that if the Commissioners had reason to believe from indirect notice through the newspapers that the sale of the property had been effected, they were perfectly justified in assessing it. "If," he concluded, "the transfer has been made, and the United States Government is merely occupying the premises as a tenant, the owner is liable to taxation. Otherwise the assessment cannot stand."

A well-known authority on matters of real estate, and of municipal taxation, but who did not wish to be quoted, observed:

"I do not see that any criticism can attach to the deputy who put the Custom House property on the tax list. The Tax Commissioners' duty is to tax. If the deputy had any reason whatever to suppose that the National City Bank was liable to be taxed for the property, or even if he entertained the slightest doubt as to whether the property was liable to taxation or not, it was his bounden duty as a city official, to assess it. He would have been a delinquent had he failed to do so, and I do not think he ought to be criticised as being over zealous. If the property is liable to taxation, the city will be the gainer. If it is not, neither side will be the loser. By listing the property, in the absence of evidence that it is not taxable, the official simply puts the burden of proof on the National City Bank, and if that institution is not liable, it will have no trouble in satisfying the Tax Commissioners."

BALLOT-BOX FRAUDS IN COURT.

Men Under Indictment in Philadelphia Forfeit Their Bail.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—All the defendants under indictment charged with impersonating election officers, making fraudulent returns, and stuffing the ballot box in the Thirteenth Division of the Seventh Ward at the election for State Treasurer last November failed to answer to-day, and their bail was declared forfeited. The Court issued bench warrants for the arrest of the men.

The men under indictment are Samuel Salter, Deputy Coroner of this city; Joseph G. Rogers, Lieutenant of the Capitol Police, Washington; Clarence Meeser, formerly employed in the Copyright Bureau of the Treasury Department, Washington; William Cook, Harry McCabe, and James T. Sheehan of Washington, and John Silberman, John Scullen, and John Hanna of this city.

The District Attorney announced his intention of immediately bringing suit against the bondsmen for the recovery of the amount of bail.

Georgia Republicans Will Nominate.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 8.—Chairman Walter Johnson of the Republican State Committee issued the formal call to-day for the State Convention, to be held here March 7. Besides electing delegates to the National Convention, candidates for Governor and other State offices will be nominated. This will be the first time a State Republican ticket has been placed in the field in Georgia in a number of years. Four delegates will go to the National Convention from the State at large.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; high north to northwest winds, diminishing.

The storm central Sunday night in the St. Lawrence Valley has moved to the south of Newfoundland and has given northwesterly gales to the North Atlantic States. The high pressure area in the Upper Mississippi Valley has moved to Ontario, Bisset reporting a pressure of 30.66 inches and a temperature of 6 degrees below zero. A trough of low pressure extends from Texas to Manitoba. Showers have occurred in the central and southern portions of this trough, and also in the North Pacific States. Light rain has occurred in the North Atlantic States and lower lake region.

The temperature has fallen decidedly in the lower lake region and North Atlantic States, has risen slightly in the Red River of the North Valley, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Abnormally high temperatures prevail from the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valleys to the Middle and Northern Rocky Mountain region, Bismarck reporting 35, Huron 32, Concordia, St. Paul, and Williston 28 degrees, and Rapid City 28 degrees above the normal.

Prospects are favorable for rain from the Middle and Lower Mississippi Valleys to the Southern Rocky Mountain region and in the upper lakes and Upper Mississippi Valley. There will be a sharp fall in temperature in North Dakota and Red River of the North Valley. The temperature will gradually rise in the lower lake region and to-morrow in the Middle and North Atlantic States.

Northwesterly gales, diminishing, will prevail on the North Atlantic Coast, fresh northeast to north winds on the Middle Atlantic and light northeast to east winds on the South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	24	40	40
6 A. M.	22	42	42
9 A. M.	22	41	44
12 M.	30	39	43
3 P. M.	32	36	40
6 P. M.	32	31	33
9 P. M.	32	28	29
12 P. M.	32	25	26

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	37
Weather Bureau	34
Corresponding date 1899	28
Corresponding date for last twenty years	32

The maximum temperature yesterday was 43 degrees at 7 A. M. and the minimum 25 degrees at 10 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 61 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 47 per cent. The barometer at 8 A. M. read 30.08 and at 8 P. M. 30.42.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—Ex-Congressman F. G. Neldringhaus, St. Louis; Moses C. Wetmore, St. Louis; Paul Morton, Vice President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad; ex-United States Senator Watson C. Squire of Seattle.

CAMBRIDGE—G. Hartman Kuhn, Philadelphia.

HOLLAND—W. H. Moore, Chicago; Tam E. Ye and Chin Quen Ye, Hongkong; E. T. Jeffery, President of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad; Russell Harding, Vice President of the St. Louis and Southwestern Railway.

GRAND—Watson Howe, A. F. Lippincott, Philadelphia.

FIFTH AVENUE—Dr. Grant S. Hicks, Tacoma; G. Ayr Carr, London; Israel L. Hunt, Adams, N. Y.; J. B. Calvo, Costa Rican Minister, Washington.

ASTOR—J. K. Champion, Havana; T. A. Moncure, Mexico.

NETHERLAND—E. P. Ripley, President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway, Chicago.

SAVOY—H. M. Wharton, Philadelphia; Richard Heard, Boston.

BUCKINGHAM—H. S. Leake, Williamstown, Mass.; William J. Latta, Philadelphia.

MANHATTAN—George P. Hilton, Albany; J. H. Hammond, Chicago; R. B. Tillinghast, New Haven; G. Irving Rice, Bangor, Me.

STURTEVANT—H. A. Breckevey, Lafayette, Ind.; George B. Carey, Covington, Ky.

HOFFMAN—N. K. Fairbanks, Chicago.

ALBEMARLE—Engineer C. R. Roelker, United States Navy; Admiral Frank Rodgers, United States Navy; Capt. R. D. Evans, United States Navy.

IMPERIAL—A. Ploos von Amstel, Batavia, Java; A. B. Plough, President of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad.

GILSEY—H. K. Wick, Youngstown, Ohio; George Tod, Youngstown, Ohio; C. E. Worthington, Boston.

EMPIRE—Dr. Immerheiser, Berlin; Paul Scott, Boston.

STERLING SILVER

We direct attention to our new designs in Sterling Silver Table Spoons and Forks, which we are selling at $1.00 per oz.

Sugar Shells, Gravy and Soup Ladles, etc., at equally attractive prices.

A. Frankfield & Co.

Jewelers and Importers.
52 WEST 14TH ST.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

B. Altman & Co.

WILL ACCEPT ORDERS (FOR A LIMITED PERIOD), IN THEIR DRESSMAKING AND TAILORING DEPARTMENT AT DECIDED CONCESSIONS FROM REGULAR SEASON'S PRICES.

BRYAN SPEAKS IN OMAHA

Addresses the Jacksonian Club on "Our Nation."

ATTACKS THE GOLD STANDARD

Touches on Imperialism and Trusts—Other Democrats Condemn the Administration's Policy.

OMAHA, Jan. 8.—Jackson Day was appropriately celebrated in Omaha to-day by the Jacksonian Club. Three separate functions were down on the programme, and each was a distinct and gratifying success. The first was an informal reception held at club headquarters this afternoon, at which W. J. Bryan, Congressman Carmack of Tennessee, Overmeyer of Kansas, Weaver of Iowa, and several other Democratic lights were the guests. Mr. Bryan was the chief centre of attraction, and during the two hours the reception lasted several hundred Democrats paid their respects. At 6 o'clock a dinner was tendered Mr. Bryan and a few other notables at the Omaha Club.

At 9 o'clock to-night occurred the annual banquet of the club in the parlors of the Paxton Hotel. Covers were laid for 600 and there were no vacant places. An elaborate menu was served, and it was near midnight before the speaking began.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock, editor of The Omaha World-Herald and late candidate for United States Senator, officiated as toastmaster. On his right sat Mr. Bryan, the guest of honor of the evening. The speech of the evening was made by Mr. Bryan in response to the toast "Our Nation." As he arose to respond he was greeted with tumultuous applause, and when he resumed his seat another ovation was given him. He spoke in part as follows:

"Those who studied the money question in 1896 foresaw the danger threatened by the gold standard, and pointed out that its permanent establishment would involve us in every financial disturbance occurring in Europe, but the bankers were for the most part blind to the warning. What do we see now? Notwithstanding the increased production of gold, a few victories won by the Boers in South Africa have alarmed the same bankers and they are now fearing a panic unless England is immediately successful. Their financial interest in England's triumph is so great that many of them have silenced their sympathy for a struggling republic and are hoping for the extension of the authority of a Queen.

"If such agitation results from a war between England and a little republic, what must we expect if war ever breaks out between two gold standard countries of the first class? Without financial independence this Nation cannot be independent either in its foreign or its domestic policy, and yet the Republican Party is even now preparing to chain America like a captive to Europe's golden chariot.

"Those who studied the money question in 1896 also foresaw that the retirement of the greenbacks was a part of the gold-standard plan. Many Republicans scouted at the idea, and the President avoided any mention of the matter in his letter of acceptance. But now the scheme is being unfolded, and the financiers are to be empowered to expand or contract the currency at their own will and for their own pecuniary advantage.

"Those who studied the trust question of 1896 foresaw that a Administration placed in power by the aid of great monopolies could not be relied upon to destroy the trusts; but many who could not be convinced by argument are now being convinced by the rapid growth and increased audacity of private monopolies.

"Any one who has read history or understands human nature knows that one race cannot cross an ocean and dominate another without keeping an army ever present to hold the conquered race in subjection, and yet the Republican leaders thought, or pretended to think, that an imperial policy would be accepted by the Filipinos with delight.

"The decision of the Nation on the Philippine question will be an epoch-making decision. We stand at the parting of the ways and must choose before the doctrines of republics and the doctrines of empire. At this supreme crisis in our Nation's history we may well recall the words of Lowell:

Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide,
In the strife of Truth with Falsehood, for the good or evil side;
Some great cause, God's new Messiah, offering each the bloom or blight,
Parts the goats upon the left hand, and the sheep upon the right,
And the choice goes by forever 'twixt that darkness and that light.

Other speakers and responses were as follows: "History Repeats Itself," David Overmeyer of Kansas; "Democracy's New Year," A. J. Weaver, Falls City, Neb.; "Imperialism," Congressman Carmack; "The Press," Willis J. Abbott press agent of the National Democratic Committee; "The Jacksonian Club," W. O. Gilbert of Omaha.

Mr. Overmeyer in his address discussed the money question at length and reiterated his belief in the soundness of the Chicago platform. His remarks along this line received a warm greeting.

Congress Carmack took a decided stand against the policy of the Administration in the Philippines, and declared against any foreign policy that has in view the acquiring of territory outside the limits of the United States.

SULZER FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

New Yorker Is Termed "the Probable Candidate" with Bryan.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 8.—The Granite State Club of New Hampshire, a Democratic organization, held its fourteenth annual banquet to-night. The guest of the evening was Congressman William Sulzer of New York, who was introduced as the "probable Vice Presidential candidate with Bryan in the next National campaign."

TO MOVE HEADQUARTERS HERE?

Democratic National Committeemen Disgusted at Chicago Feud.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—The Post to-day says:

"The renewal of the Harrison-Altgeld feud in the local Democracy is likely to result in the party managers moving the Democratic National headquarters away from Chicago. The National Committeemen are exceedingly annoyed over the frequent recurrence of the local wrangle, and are considering the advisability of establishing the party tent in a more harmonious neighborhood.

"Norman H. Mack, a Democratic leader of Buffalo, who came here to attend the Bryan banquet, is hard at work to transfer the headquarters to New York City. Washington and St. Louis have also been mentioned as cities at which the headquarters may be established in case they are moved from Chicago."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. D. Saunders, millinery; 57 White Street; Hotel Vendome.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Page, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Westminster Hotel; Mrs. A. M. Richardson, ladies' and infants' wears, waists, &c.; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Allen & Co., Portland, Me.; W. C. Allen, clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; I. Solomon, notions and jewelry; 621 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac; C. E. Wigginton, house furnishing goods; Holland House.
Brittain, John S., Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; R. W. Powell, cloaks, suits, millinery, ribbons, and furnishing goods; 338 Broadway.
Benedict Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; E. P. Benedict, woolens; 84 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Barnard, Sumner & Putnam, Worcester, Mass.; R. W. Sumner, dress goods; E. A. Sumner, notions; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Biermeister Bros. & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., linens; 539 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Bloch & Newberger, Mobile, Ala.; A. Bloch, linens, laces, ladies' and infants' wear; millinery and furnishing goods; 830 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Connell & Co., Scranton, Penn.; R. Wersenfine, carpets; A. E. Connell, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Cincinnati Woolen Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; E. C. Grever, woolens; Hotel Imperial.
Carroll & Sherburne Company, Rochester, N. Y.; R. B. Sherburne, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Clement, J. V., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. V. Clement, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.
Crocker, A. H., & Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; A. H. Crocker, notions and fancy goods; 560 Broadway; Belvedere House.
Carter, Applewhaite & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. A. Applewhaite, white goods and notions; Hoffman House.
Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; F. Williams, upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; G. E. McFarlin, crockery; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Dewald, George, & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; R. W. Dewald, notions; Hotel Cadillac.
Doeplitz, Sol, & Son, Baltimore, Md.; M. Doeplitz, fancy goods; Hotel Albert.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Pen

GEN. WHITE REPORTS A GREAT VICTORY

Repulses a Boer Attack, Inflicting Heavy Losses.

BAYONET CHARGE IN A STORM

One Position Was Taken and Retaken Three Times.

Transvaal Forces Said to Have Been in Great Strength and to Have Fought with Desperate Courage.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The following dispatch was received to-day from Gen. Buller:

"Frere Camp, Natal, Dec. 8.

"The following is from White, dated 2 P. M. yesterday:

"'An attack was commenced on my position, but was chiefly against Caesar's Camp and Wagon Hill.

"'The enemy was in great strength and pushed the attack with the greatest courage and energy.

"'Some of our intrenchments on Wagon Hill were three times taken by the enemy and retaken by us. The attack continued until 7:30 P. M.

"'One point in our position was occupied by the enemy the whole day.

"'But at dusk, in a very heavy rainstorm, they were turned out of this position at the point of the bayonet, in a most gallant manner, by the Devons, led by Col. Park. Col. Ian Hamliton commanded on Wagon Hill and rendered valuable services.

"'The troops have had a very trying time and have behaved excellently. They are elated at the service they have rendered the Queen.

"'The enemy were repulsed everywhere with very heavy loss, greatly exceeding that on my side, which will be reported as soon as the lists are completed.'"

It is understood that the War Office has received some figures on the casualties, but not the list itself. These have not yet been made public.

Not since the day of Gen. Buller's reverse has such a crowd of inquirers visited the War Office. As the afternoon progressed a rumor obtained currency that Ladysmith had surrendered and the depression in the lobbies had become extreme, when an official appeared and, in a loud voice, shouted: "Good news," and posted the dispatch chronicling the victory at Ladysmith. Even the brief official announcement sent by Gen. White seems to entitle his success to the adjective "brilliant," so often misused during the present war.

Reading between the lines of Gen. White's dispatch, it is evident that there was a desperate fight, the British intrenchments being thrice taken and retaken, and that at dusk, the Devonshire Regiment, at the point of the bayonet, drove out the Boers from another position, which they had occupied all day long. The news spread with astonishing rapidity all over London and caused an instantaneous change in the aspect of the metropolis. Smiling faces were seen everywhere, and even at the sedate Foreign Office and other departments of the Government great elation was shown.

The newspapers were all jubilant. The conservative Standard in big headlines announced a "Glorious Victory at Ladysmith." The Stock Exchange received the news with rousing cheers, and prices immediately ascended in all departments.

So far as known, Gen. Buller's demonstration against Colenso had little effect. In spite of the heavy artillery fire, the Boers did not reply, and the only effect of the shrapnel shell reported was that it caused a hundred Boers and their horses to stampede from the camp between Colenso and Grobler's Kloof.

In spite of the news of the victory and the fact that England has taken heart, the situation is not improved. The beleaguered force must have expended a large amount of ammunition, which cannot be replenished, and must have lost a number of officers and men, which is counterbalanced, so far as the garrison is concerned, by the greater loss of the Boers.

Gen. White still needs relief, and the difficulties confronting Gen. Buller are as great as before.

The former's unadorned sentences, as read and re-read, suggest eloquently the peril in which the town was for fourteen hours, and how barely able his 9,000 men were to keep from being overcome.

The chief concern for Gen. White is in respect of ammunition. Sixty-eight days ago, at the beginning of the siege, his small-arm ammunition was vaguely described as "plenty." His artillery then had 300 rounds per gun. Some of the batteries have been in action frequently since then, and all were probably engaged last Saturday. His stock of shells, consequently, must be low, and this will make it difficult for Gen. White to co-operate in a movement by Gen. Buller.

The intrenchments at Ladysmith, as described in a message that left a day or two before the fight, and has just come through, are fortified hills, covered with rifle pits and trenches, down which the infantry move in single file to the various posts in absolute safety. Full rations are still served.

Spenser Wilkinson, in The Morning Post, points out that there is one division only at Chievely, another at Frere, and a third at Estcourt. As Chieveley is seven miles from Colenso, the Second Division would have had to march twelve miles to get into action and the Third Division twenty-two miles. Gen. Buller's 30,000 men and seventy guns were therefore almost inactive on Saturday, and when Gen. White heliographed Gen. Buller could really make no move but an ineffective demonstration.

England is preparing fresh armaments, and twenty-two transports will be on the way to South Africa during the present month. According to the programme, 25,000 additional troops and 72 guns will soon be afloat. The Government has ordered Vicker's Sons & Maxim, Limited, to manufacture as many 4.7 inch and 6 inch quick-firers as can be turned out until otherwise notified.

SCENE OF SATURDAY'S BATTLE NEAR LADYSMITH.

The above map shows the section in the immediate vicinity of Ladysmith and is a part of a map printed Dec. 13 in The London Daily Chronicle. Ladysmith lies in a hollow surrounded by kopjes. The principal Boer positions are near Pepworth Hill on the north, Lombard's Kop and Isimbulwhana Mountain (generally called Bulwaan or Bulwana in the dispatches) on the east, while on the south they run along the kopjes along the railway, and on the west along the hills between Bester's Spruit and the town. The "camp" marked northwest of Ladysmith is the old camp used as a kind of Natal Aldershot before the war.

VICTORY FOR BULLER RUMORED

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A rumor was current in the city to-day that Gen. Buller has crossed the Tugela River, captured twelve guns and was marching on Ladysmith.

Nothing, however, has been received corroborative of the rumor, so that it must be taken with all reserve.

BRITISH WAR OFFICE UPHELD.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, delivered his annual address to his Manchester constituents this evening. An immense audience gave him an enthusiastic reception.

Mr. Balfour contrasted the conditions of last year, when the Fashoda incident had been honorably closed, and the Peace Conference had begun at The Hague, with those of to-day, when, as he said, England had become involved in the "greatest war of the generation."

"It is true," he continued, "that the Government knew the situation contained elements of peril, but it is not true that they regarded the war as anything like inevitable. If it be asked why the Government, knowing the Transvaal was increasing its armaments, did not protest, the melancholy reason rests in the Jameson raid, which gave the Transvaal a chance to say it was arming, not for aggression, but for self-protection. Thus we are criticised for doing too little by those who a year ago attacked us for doing too much."

The speaker said he believed the events which prevented mobilization last August had done more good in uniting parties and all parts of the empire than if Great Britain, and not the Transvaal, had issued the ultimatum.

"Even the tactical misfortune at Ladysmith or the extent of the Boer invasion of British territory," said Mr. Balfour, "is not such as need by itself frighten even the most timid."

In defending the artillery equipment, he observed:

"Do not believe that your soldiers are sent to the field with a worse gun than France or Germany would use in similar circumstances. The guns supplied to Sir George White were intended for a beleaguered force, not for the defense of a beleaguered fortress. The course of the war has revealed the necessity for guns less mobile but of greater range, and these are being sent out abundantly."

After extolling the sea transport and the ready response of the reserves, he declared that the Government had given the Generals an absolutely free hand; that the war was "one in defense of our African empire," and that, through good and evil fortune, they would pursue it unswervingly to the end, so that no such war should ever be waged in South Africa again.

In conclusion, Mr. Balfour ridiculed the foreign prophecies that the dissolution of the British Empire was about to begin.

Lord Dunraven in The Times this morning returns to his arraignment of the War Department for the inferiority of British artillery. He says:

"It is useless for the Government to contend that our artillery is equal to that of foreign nations, since the Boers have longer range mobile guns."

KAISER WILL VENT HIS IRE.

Public Speech To-Night Will Touch Upon Seizures—Germany May Demand an Indemnity.

BERLIN, Jan. 8.—From an absolutely reliable source, it is learned that Emperor William will make an important and sensational speech to-morrow night at the Century festival of the Berlin Technical High School. His Majesty's remarks will be political, dealing especially with the naval question, and will touch upon the sensation of the hour, namely, the seizures of German vessels by British warships in South African waters.

In confirmation of the statement cabled the other day, that the Emperor has become thoroughly aroused over the continuance of British action in this respect, a correspondent is informed that he yesterday told Geheimrath Miessner, in tones of deepest indignation, what he had just heard on the subject from Count von Bülow, adding, "Welche schmach!"

Court circles here relate a number of details showing his Majesty's change of mind as to Great Britain's policy, and the reports that England has sent out new and more stringent instructions in reference to searching vessels going to South Africa are received everywhere with intense dissatisfaction.

The Foreign Office this evening authorized the following statement:

"Germany recognizes the right of search within certain specific limits. Among the points enumerated in the protest filed in London is one contending that England has exceeded those limits. No answer has yet been received to this protest."

On being asked whether it was correct that joint action on the part of the powers in the matter of the seizures was under way a high official of the Foreign Office replied that such action might have to be taken if the seizures did not cease. He admitted that Russia was asking such joint action in regard to the interruption of telegraph communication with South Africa, but he denied formally the report that Germany had sounded Washington about the feasibility of such joint action.

This dementi was subsequently corroborated upon inquiry at the United States Embassy.

The Foreign Office official ended the interview with this significant assertion:

"Germany will not be content with the mere liberation of the steamer General and the other vessels seized by British warships, but will demand indemnity in these and all similar cases."

The question of the seizures will come up in the Reichstag as soon as Count von Bülow has expressed a willingness to answer an interpellation, which the Conservatives will plan possibly for the opening day of the session. At any rate, before the end of the week, an extended reply will be elicited from the Foreign Secretary, who will review events from the outset until those of most recent occurrence. It is also expected that he will divulge the terms of the secret treaty with Great Britain.

The Deutsche Tageszeitung expects that a turn in Germany's foreign policy will date from the interpellation and reply.

The excitement about the seizures is intense throughout Germany. The Colonials, the Pan-Germans, and the anti-Semites are pushing a vigorous propaganda. Their representatives are stumping the country and preaching a war against England.

The Berlin Neueste Nachrichten publishes a communication advocating the seizure of all British vessels in German ports as an act of revenge. Other papers talk about the "unbearable humiliation of the Foreign Office."

At the same time the official organs and a large section of the more influential papers mildly continue to preach moderation.

The Berliner Post says:

"It behooves us to keep our sentiments in check."

The Berlin correspondent of The Daily News, in a dispatch dealing at some length with the question of the seizures of German vessels by British warships, says:

"It cannot be denied that the idea of an anti-British coalition is very popular here. Hopes are now placed in Russia. Without being pessimistic, I must say that the present juncture is extremely critical. As matters stand, only the fact that no power wishes to take the initiative prevents such a coalition from being brought about."

REPLY TO MR. CHOATE DELAYED

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, did not receive an answer to-day from the British Government regarding the seizure of American flour by British cruisers in South African waters. Lord Salisbury has a note in preparation, but a few days may elapse before it is delivered.

There is good reason to believe that the flour will be released, and possibly a ruling will be made differentiating between foodstuffs for field and domestic purposes.

BOERS EVADE THE BLOCKADE.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Boer agents, according to the Cairo correspondent of The Daily Mail, are evading British vigilance respecting the importation of ammunition. The correspondent says:

"A large quantity of quick-firing ammunition goes to Ras Jibeutil, from which point it is conveyed by dhows along the coast or transshipped to vessels bound for Portuguese ports in East Africa. French steamers touching at Ras Jibeutil before reaching Aden, contrive to evade search by transshipping at Madagascar to steamers apparently not connected with European lines. In this way they escape suspicion."

GERMAN SHIPOWNER EXPLAINS.

HAMBURG, Jan. 8.—Herr Adolph Woermann, one of the owners of the German vessels seized by the British, was interviewed to-day. He said:

"The last one taken is the Herzog. She has on board the Dutch, Belgian, and German Ambulance Corps. All these were traveling bona fide under the Red Cross. It is certainly the first time such a corps has been detained by a hostile Government. Their services were offered to the British, but were refused. We cannot help considering the action of the British as chiefly intended to prevent the German East African Line from continuing its service on account of the competition we have made against the English lines. We consider the seizures entirely illegal and against everything that until now has been considered the law of nations. Their actions are simply those of brutal force, and what the consequences will be we cannot say. So far, in both the case of the Bundesrath and that of the General, the only representations made by Great Britain consist in the allegation that they are 'suspected of carrying contraband.' The Directors of the line have not the least doubt that they have no contraband on board. Every precaution was taken, going so far as to even discharge at Port Said and Der-es-Salaam articles of war shipped on board our steamers previous to the outbreak of hostilities.

"Regarding the passengers, many of them are known to us as regular patrons of the line. It was known that others intended to go to the Transvaal, and, while there might be some adventurers anxious to profit by the prospects there, there was not, so far as the Directors could ascertain, one passenger traveling to the Transvaal to serve in its army."

Herr Woermann is not only a large shipowner, but one of the largest German investors in the East African possessions. He is a personal friend of Emperor William, and is generally understood to be carrying out imperial wishes in regard to African colonization and commerce.

GUNS ORDERED FROM ITALY.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"It is reported here on good authority that Great Britain has ordered a number of guns at the Terni foundry, and that Senator Broda, manager of the foundry, has promised to deliver them with the utmost expedition."

HOW GEN. BULLER MET DEFEAT

First Detailed Explanation of the Battle of Tugela River Is Received from the Front.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The first account giving any adequate explanation of Gen. Buller's defeat at the Tugela River comes by mail from Mr. Benet-Burleigh, The Daily Telegraph's correspondent. It appears that the battle orders, drawn up by Gen. Clery, provided for the effective support of the artillery by Gens. Hart's, Barton's, and Dundonald's brigades. These were never completed. Gen. Hart missed his way, Lord Dundonald failed to support, and Gen. Barton got part of his forces in an untenable position. Col. Long, with the artillery, outpaced the escort of the guns, and they were lost. Briefly, that seems to be the story of the Tugela River.

But, through graphic columns, there continually recurs the discovery of unexpected intrenchments and awful fusiliades from hidden Boers and gallantry such as has seldom marked British battlefields.

After describing how the British force began its advance at daylight and how the Boers left them absolutely unmolested, the correspondent says:

"At 6:25 there suddenly burst an awful crash of Boer musketry upon the batteries and advancing infantry. The rattle of the Mausers swelled, and was maintained as one continuous roar. From the buildings and lines of trenches south of the river and from the river bank itself the Boers fired at our gunners and footmen, and from the trenches on the northern side of the Tugela River and from Fort Wylie and elsewhere they sent out a hurricane of leaden hail, and the bullets venomously rained upon the ground in all directions, raising puffs of dust and tearing through the air with shrill sounds. Few have ever seen so heavy and so deadly a fusiliade, but neither the British gunners nor the infantry hesitated or winced. Cannon were wheeled into position, although many of the horses and men were shot down ere the manoeuvre was completed, and our indomitable soldiers walked erect and straight onward. Not even Rome in her palmiest days ever possessed more devoted sons. As the gladiators marched proud and beaming to meet death, so the British soldiers doomed to die saluted and then with alacrity stepped forward to do their duty—glory or the grave! Anglo-Saxon soldiers always advance that way! I asked an American who had seen warfare at home, in Cuba, and Manila if his countrymen generally did this, and he answered:

"'Yes. It is marvelous, but wasteful.'

"Closer and closer walked the soldiers to the Boer trenches until within 400 yards of the nearest rifle pits. Then, lying down, they returned the fire, but there was little or nothing to aim at.

"By 7:15 the Irish brigade had driven the Boers to the north bank of the Tugela. They found that the enemy had planted the ground with barbed-wire entanglements. Even in the bed of the river barbed wire was laid down. Into the water went the Dublin Enniskillens, Borderers, and Connaughts, but it was found at the ford that the Boers had cunningly dammed the river, and there was ten feet of water where ordinarily it is but knee deep. They strove to find the crossings, and many a fine fellow, with his weight of ammunition and accoutrements, was drowned. It was a desperate and serious situation. The attack upon the right was making no progress, and the hearts of the men had reached an apparent impasse. But there were furious and angry Irishmen who had resolved to get across somehow. By dint of scrambling from rock to rock and swimming a number won the other side. Yet most of them found that they had but passed across a winding spruit. The Tugela still lay in front, and all the while the murderous fire of cannon and Mauser crashed and comrades fell weltering in their blood."

In the meanwhile Col. Long had lost his guns, and Gens. Buller and Cleary, with their staffs and escorts, had ridden to the scene.

"The spouting, hail of lead and iron snapped and spluttered and the dust puffed more than ever. Lord Roberts's son, with Capts. Schofield and Congreve, volunteered to ride out and endeavor to save the two field batteries in the open. Readily other volunteers were found. Corporals from the lineamen and drivers of the ammunition wagons, taking spare teams, galloped out, and men and horses again began falling on every side. Young Roberts's horse was blown up with a shell. Congreve was hit with a bullet and his clothes were cut by other missiles. Schofield alone escaped untouched. Across that valley of death quickly the surviving animals were rounded up and the guns were hooked and dragged away. Again and again that day attempts were made to haul off the remaining guns, but the Boer fire was incessant and withering. At 4 the battle was over. Gen. Buller abandoned the guns and retreated."

BLAMES METHUEN FOR DEFEAT.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Lord De La Warr, in a graphic description of the battle of Magersfontein, says:

"It is useless to disguise that a large percentage of the troops are losing heart for a campaign composed of a succession of frontal attacks on an invisible foe securely intrenched and unreachable. Our men fought admirably, but they were asked to perform miracles. Don't blame them, and don't blame the gallant General, who was the first victim of the terrible disaster which overcame the Highland Brigade. They marched in quarter column to their doom. Gen. Wauchope's last words, "For God's sake, men, do not blame me for this," will gladden the hearts of his numberless friends. There was no accord between Gen. Methuen and Gen. Wauchope in regard to the best method of attack. Gen. Methuen's plan prevailed, and the mistake cost 700 men."

BRITISH TROOPS RAN AWAY?

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Gen. French has now joined the other British commanders with the familiar formula, "I regret to report." Telegrams from Rensburg say seven officers and thirty men of the Suffolks were killed and that about fifty were captured.

Gen. French's announcement that the Essex Regiment has been sent to replace the Suffolks is more bitter to the latter's friends than the list of casualties, as the only inference deducible from this fact is that the Suffolks disgraced themselves and their flag by bolting and leaving a few of their more stanch comrades to fill the Pretoria jails.

The Suffolks have seen hardly any active service at all in the last two decades, and the regiment is now principally composed of raw recruits, who have never before faced fire. The last campaign in which the regiment was engaged in the Afghan war of 1878-80. It distinguished itself then, but in the time that has elapsed between that time and now nearly every man has been retired, and the recruits have not even had the opportunity of taking part in any of the numberless "little wars" which are almost continual on the frontiers of Hindustan. The regiment was formed in 1661, and from that time until 1900 saw much service.

STEYN SEES VICTORY AHEAD.

Orange Free State President Issues an Address on the War.

LORENZO MARQUES, Jan. 5.—The Standard and Diggers' News publishes President Steyn's New Year address to the burghers of the Free State. The address concludes as follows:

"Next year the Afrikander nation will enjoy peace and rest; and that peace will be established on the basis that the enemy who has oppressed and persecuted us during the whole of the last century shall no longer be in a position to spill innocent blood. May God in His infinite mercy grant this!"

Guide Shot by Gen. Gatacre.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A private of the Irish Rifles, who fought at Stormberg, in a letter to his home, says that when Gen. Gatacre saw the position the guide had led the troops into, he shot the guide dead with his own revolver.

SYMPATHY FOR THE TRANSVAAL.

Massachusetts Democratic State Committee Passes a Resolution.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—The Democratic State Central Committee at its annual meeting to-day adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Democratic State Committee of Massachusetts congratulates the people of the South African republic on their successful defense of their country and their republican institutions against the forces of the British Empire. The spirit that animated the embattled farmers at Lexington and at Bunker Hill sustains the African burghers at Colenso and Magersfontein, sanctifies their course, and will lead them, under the Providence of God, to another Yorktown."

Senator Pettigrew Favors Mediation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Senator Pettigrew to-day offered a resolution authorizing the United States Government to offer mediation between Great Britain and South Africa. He announced that it was his purpose to make a speech on the subject.

Baronet Would Equip a Battery.

MONTREAL, Jan. 8.—A cablegram from London states that Sir Charles Ross, Bart., of Balnagown Castle, has made an offer to the Secretary of War to equip at his own expense a machine-gun battery, with four horses for each gun, for service in South Africa.

Appeal Sent to Mr. McKinley.

BERNE, Jan. 8.—The Executive Committee of the International Peace Society has sent a telegram to President McKinley asking him to intervene with a view of ending the war in South Africa.

One Firm Contributes £50,000.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Messrs. Wornher, Beit & Co., diamond merchants, have given £50,000 to the fund for the equipment of the Yeomanry.

Appeal for Families of Dead Boers.

The Netherlands Society of New York has issued circulars requesting contributions to a fund for the benefit of widows and orphans of Boer soldiers who have been killed in the present war in the Transvaal.

To Fight Chicago Bucket Shops.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—W. S. Warren, representing the "Reform ticket," was elected President of the Board of Trade to-day. This means that a bitter war will be waged against bucket shops.

Credit Men Preparing a Measure.

The Legislative Committee of the New York Credit Men's Association has prepared a bill for presentation to the Legislature at the present session, looking toward an improvement in the law with reference to the signed statements of debtors. The present law on the subject is deemed by the association inadequate to the needs of such cases. A. H. Watson has been elected to the Presidency of the association, to succeed T. H. Bartindale, who resigned, and Charles E. Meek has been elected Vice President. Mr. Bartindale will take Mr. Meek's place on the Executive Committee.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.
Baltimore, Md.

SAY MURDERESS WAS INSANE.

Chattanooga Doctors Testify in Behalf of Julia Morrison—Verdict May Be Reached To-morrow.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 8.—The trial of Julia Morrison James for the murder of Frank Leidenheimer was resumed today in the Circuit Court. The spacious room was crowded with spectators when the prisoner entered, accompanied by a lady. She announced to her attorneys that she felt reasonably well, although having spent the greater part of yesterday in bed recovering from the nervous strain of last week. The defense occupied the greater part of the forenoon reading depositions for the purpose of showing the ill-feeling existing between the defendant and Leidenheimer previous to coming to Chattanooga and the threats of Leidenheimer to have her discharged from the "Mr. Plaster of Paris" company.

Boyd Browder of Knoxville testified to having heard Leidenheimer say in that city that if he could get anybody to play Mrs. James's part within fifty miles of Chattanooga he would do so. Leidenheimer's main objection there was to a dress Mrs. James wore in the play.

An important witness in the case was Joe M. Breeding, an employe of the Chattanooga Opera House, who was called in behalf of the defense. Breeding said that on the morning of the tragedy the defendant and Leidenheimer quarreled, each using abusive language. She struck him and he struck back. Leidenheimer told witness that he had not struck Mrs. James, but had thrown up his arm to ward off her blow.

Frank Shipp testified to the shooting on the stage. As Miss Morrison ascended the steps to the stage Leidenheimer turned partly toward her, raised a walking cane in his right hand, and she fired. Leidenheimer did not speak to her at the time.

Harry Cantrell, an eye witness to the shooting, testified that Mrs. James appeared like an insane woman when she appeared with her pistol.

Lizzie Russell, the colored maid who accompanied the defendant to the opera house the night of the tragedy, testified that on the way there the defendant complained of being very sick with severe pains in the head.

The defense introduced several prominent physicians of this city on the question of the mental responsibility of Mrs. James at the moment she shot Leidenheimer. Their opinion, based on the evidence of eye witnesses, tended to corroborate the theory of temporary insanity urged by the defense.

The State will offer considerable evidence in rebuttal, and it is expected the arguments will begin to-morrow afternoon, and a verdict may be reached Wednesday. The defense is relying on the pleas of justification and temporary insanity.

GOVERNOR HAS CANAL REPORT.

It Will Be Sent to the Legislature at an Early Date.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—Gov. Roosevelt this morning received the report of the special commission appointed by him to investigate the canal question and recommend legislation regarding the matter. The Governor declined to make public the nature of the report, and would not say what amount of money the commission had decided would be necessary to finish the work. It has been unofficially stated that at least $50,000,000 would be required to complete needed improvements.

It is the Governor's intention to summon Gen. Francis V. Greene and other members of the commission to Albany for a final talk over the report which has just been made. The report will then be sent to the Legislature, accompanied probably by a message from the Governor. This will be done at an early day.

NOTED INDIAN SCOUT DEAD.

William Jackson, Served Under Miles, Crook, and Gibbon.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., Jan. 8.—Advices received here from the Blackfoot Indian Reservation in Northern Montana state that William Jackson is dead. He was one of the noted Indian scouts connected with the United States Army. He became a scout at the age of seventeen, it is believed, and for many years he rendered faithful and efficient service under Miles, Crook, Gibbon, and other Indian fighters. He was one of the first to reach civilization with the news of the Custer massacre, and his account was as accurate as the official report.

Jackson had an intimate acquaintance with the Indian tribes of Montana, their chiefs, and their habits, and his services were highly commended by army officers under whom he served. He was an intelligent, observant, and shrewd scout, never hesitating to undertake any mission and never failing to accomplish what was desired. For many years he had been living at the Blackfoot Agency and was highly esteemed by all acquaintances.

FUNERAL OF DR. McGLYNN.

Service to be Held To-morrow Morning in St. Mary's, Newburg.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 8.—The funeral service over the body of the Rev. Dr. McGlynn will be held on Wednesday forenoon in St. Mary's Church.

Solemn high mass of requiem will be celebrated at 10:30 o'clock by the Rev. Thomas McLaughlin of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, New Rochelle. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. R. L. Burtsell of Rondout. This service will be preceded by the chant of the offices for the dead.

Among those present at the funeral will be Archbishop Corrigan, Bishop Farley, the Mayor and heads of departments of the City of Newburg, and most of the priests of the diocese. The body will be buried at Calvary Cemetery, where Dr. McGlynn's mother is buried, on Thursday.

Archbishop Corrigan called at St. Mary's rectory again this morning with the Rev. Father Salley. They, in company with Dr. McGlynn's nieces and nephews, viewed the body. The Archbishop expressed his sympathy for Dr. McGlynn's wards in the loss of their best friend.

Richard George took a plaster cast of Dr. McGlynn's face this morning.

Twelfth Ward Bank Election.

The annual election of officers and Directors of the Twelfth Ward Bank for the ensuing year was held last evening at the bank, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, and resulted as follows: Isaac A. Hopper, President; Richard Webber, First Vice President; Henry Dimse, Second Vice President; Thomas Crawford, Notary; F. B. French, Cashier. Directors—H. H. Barnard, George B. Brown, George H. Burford, Thomas Crawford, Charles W. Dayton, Theodore Dieterlen, Henry Dimse, George Fennell, Isaac A. Hopper, Joseph B. Kaiser, James H. Parker, William T. Purdy, David Rutsky, and Richard Webber. Inspectors, 1901—George W. Thompson, George J. Fernschild, and Richard J. Doian.

J. K. Macomber Dies of His Injuries.

John K. Macomber, a letter carrier, who was knocked down Jan. 4 by a mail wagon at Second Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, died from his injuries Sunday night at Bellevue Hospital. He was fifty-seven years old and had been a letter carrier since 1862. He married Miss Mary Ward in 1845, and, besides the widow, is survived by two sons and three daughters, all married. The late Sanford L. Macomber, who was an Assemblyman, was his brother. Another brother is the Rev. James Macomber. The funeral will be held Thursday morning from the Union Methodist Church.

Minister Hunter in New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 8.—W. Godfrey Hunter, United States Minister to Guatemala and Honduras, arrived here to-night on the steamship Breakwater. He refused to discuss the matter of the accusations and charges made against him, saying that his return to this country was made necessary by the illness of his wife.

Big Land Sale in West Virginia.

Special to The New York Times.

BEVERLY, West Va., Jan. 8.—It took thirty pages of typewriting to record the deed from J. H. Dewing and wife of Kalamazoo, Mich., to John G. Luke of Brooklyn, N. Y., for a number of tracts of land lying in Randolph and Pocahontas Counties, in this State, which aggregate 63,660 acres. The consideration was $585,000. Mr. Luke is Vice President of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company.

New Atlantic City Special Express via Lakewood, Central R. R. of New Jersey Route.

New Schedule January 8th, train leaves foot Liberty Street at 3:30 P. M., South Ferry 3:25 P. M. Reaches Atlantic City at 6:45 P. M. Train from Atlantic City at 2:10 P. M. reaches New York at 5:25 P. M. This train stops at Lakewood.—Adv.

Irish Whisky.

W. Jameson & Co. "HARP" Brand.

Bottled by the Distillers in their OWN BONDED WAREHOUSES.

A Pure Product, made in Pot Stills only.

Of the best Hotels, Restaurants, Clubs and Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:25	Sun sets...4:51	Moon rises...1:34

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....1:52	Gov. Isl'd...2:28	H. Gate....4:24
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....2:16	Gov. Isl'd...2:42	H. Gate....4:38

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JAN. 9.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algiers, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Arranmoor, La Plata countries	12:00 M.	3:30 P. M.
Caribbee, St. Kitts	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Chateau Yquem, Naples	.....	.....
Columbia, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Hispania, Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Uller, St. Kitts	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
U. S. transport, San Juan	10:30 A. M.	.....

THURSDAY, JAN. 11.

El Cid, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JAN. 12.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Borderer, Azores	4:00 A. M.	.....
Erna, Jamaica	2:00 P. M.	.....
Hildur, Savanilla	10:30 A. M.	.....
Themis, Belize	1:00 P. M.	.....

SATURDAY, JAN. 13.

Alleghany, Kingston	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Carunda, La Plata countries	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	10:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Werkendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	.....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Hongkong Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Bloemfontein. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 30 and up to Jan. 20, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Jan. 20, for dispatch per steamship Moana. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 26, inclusive, for dispatch by ship City of Papeiti.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JAN. 9.

Arkansas, Copenhagen, Dec. 9.
Bellenden, St. Lucia, Jan. 2.
Clematis, Gibraltar, Dec. 27.
El Paso, New Orleans, Jan. 4.
Europa, Shields, Dec. 21.
Exeter City, Bristol, Dec. 17.
Hubert, Barbados, Dec. 16.
John Sanderson, Antwerp, Dec. 23.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Jan. 4.
Sedgwick, Nuevitas, Jan. 5.
Winifred, Hamburg, Dec. 21.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Jan. 7.
Alps, Jamaica, Jan. 3.
Aragonia, Antwerp, Dec. 30.
Bovic, Liverpool, Dec. 31.
Hogarth, St. Lucia, Jan. 3.
Nueces, Galveston, Jan. 3.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Dec. 27.
Willehad, Bremen, Dec. 3.

THURSDAY, JAN. 11.

Colorado, Hull, Dec. 30.
El Mar, New Orleans, Jan. 6.
Fernfield, Shields, Dec. 27.
Marquette, London, Jan. 1.
Strabo, St. Lucia, Jan. 4.
Trave, Bremen, Jan. 2.

FRIDAY, JAN. 12.

Panama, Pauillac, Dec. 29.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Jan. 1.

SATURDAY, JAN. 13.

Critic, Dundee, Dec. 30.
Etruria, Liverpool, Jan. 6.
Norge, Christiansand, Dec. 30.
St. Paul, Southampton, Jan. 6.

SUNDAY, JAN. 14.

Astoria, Glasgow, Jan. 3.
Bendo, Hamburg, Dec. 31.
Exeter City, Swansea, Dec. 31.
La Gascogne, Havre, Jan. 6.
Moyune, Gibraltar, Dec. 31.

Arrived.

SS Teutonia, (Ger.,) Kuhlewein, Stettin, &c., Dec. 21, with mdse. to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Teutonia, (Ger.,) Kuhlewein, Stettin Dec. 23. Passed in Sandy Hook at 10:50 P. M.

SS Erna, (Ger.,) Bruhn, Port Maria, &c., Dec. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Tweedie Trading Co. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Thomas Tirrell, (Br.,) Page, Girgenti, &c., Nov. 27, with mdse. to Hirzel, Feltman & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Alleghany, (Br.,) Low, Savanilla, &c., Dec. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 9:25 A. M.

SS Georgian, (Br.,) Parker, London Dec. 25, with mdse. to the Atlantic Transport Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Seneca, Decker, Tampico Dec. 31 and Havana Jan. 4, with mdse. and passengers to J. E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:40 A. M.

SS Colorado, Risk, Brunswick, Ga., Jan. 5, with mdse. and passengers to C. P. Mallory & Co.

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

The Store in White

WE'VE been so busy telling of the merchandise events of the month that we've failed to mention the decorative features. The Rotunda holds many meritorious pieces of plastic work, while the cotton bales and lifelike piccaninnies hitch the Southland to the store with a fine symbolism of the White Month at Wanamaker's.

Economy is the rule—economy that amounts to the saving of a fourth, a third or even a half from usual prices. Not everything in the store is reduced—but day by day we at least hint of the things that are—and you know the carefulness of our newspaper talk.

Newness here and there—really dainty organdie and Swiss muslin dresses. Foolish to show them so soon? Not a bit of it—we are selling them to women who enjoy getting first choice. And so with the really beautiful new cotton fabrics by the yard.

The "1900" Shirt Waists

New! Wholly new in every detail, which must be a relief to you after the resurrected stocks shown even in the good stores. We have no old ones to foist off. New styles in making; new effects in trimming; new patterns in all the usual materials. The prettiest patterns, too, that could be found at home and abroad—many of them are ours exclusively. Madrases, percales, lawns, dimities, ginghams and batistes, and numerous pure white fabrics. The advance showing is interesting. prices, 50c to $17.50.

Second floor.

Guaranteed Black Silks

This store does not ask to shine by reflected glory, but it shall be made to meet in every way the ideals of the old A. T. Stewart days—with the added brightness of greater stocks and the developing advantages that the Wanamaker system brings.

Black Silks—judge by these Peau de Soies, the weight for dresses. We guarantee these qualities to withstand six months' usual wear—$1, $1.25, $1.50 and $2 a yard. We guarantee all silks in a broad way that makes this the very safest of silk stores, but this specific time guarantee is given only on specific goods. Ask for the guaranteed Peau de Soie.

In the Rotunda.

Queen Mary Perfumes We have developed a new perfume in our laboratory — and named it "Sisi." Delicate but lasting and sure to be popular with discriminating women.

¾ oz. for 35c. 1½ oz. for 55c.

Queen of Violets is exquisite. Ounce for 45c.

A Cologne for use in the sick-room—rather more delicate than the usual. Very grateful. 75c for a pint bottle.

Phytalia will do all that any hair tonic can do—and it's pure and harmless. 45c and 85c.

Violet Water, 3 oz., 25c.

"Queen Mary" is our registered trade-mark. We'd as soon think of throwing away fifty thousand dollars as to permit an unworthy thing to be sold under this label.

Tenth street.

Embroidered Flannels Silk-embroidered polka-dotted flannels, 75c. yd.

The colorings are garnet, castor, brown, and cadet blue, each with black dots.

Cardinal, garnet, reseda, castor, cadet blue, brown, black and navy blue, each with white dots.

When Fashion fixes on a goods, we try our best to furnish it economically. Nobody thinks of selling these bright and scarce flannels at such a little price.

We haven't enough, but we have a splendid line of colorings, as you can see by the list. Will you come in time for whatever you need?

Fourth avenue and Tenth street, Main floor.

Women's Neckwear Every few weeks our Paris people send us new neck fixings—capes, ruffs and the like—charming things. Well, they are not to keep—hence, **half price** for the straggling few.

Capes, $12 to $30 Just a few. Ruffs, $5 to $20

Broadway.

Muslin Underwear—January Prices

There's a snap and go to this January selling that is carrying off the big lots rapidly. Low prices—despite the fact that muslins are dearer. It's good fortune, surely. Careful women buy largely in January, both because of the economy and because new muslins are warmest. Wear the garments a while now and you'll find them all the more pleasant next summer.

Gowns

38c—Muslin; yoke of fine plaits and rows of embroidery insertion; neck and sleeves trimmed with lawn ruffle. Not more than 3 to a buyer.

50c—Fine muslin; Empire neck; large revers, neck and sleeves trimmed with ruffle; shield of embroidery.

75c—Muslin; yoke of fine plaits and embroidery insertion; neck and sleeves trimmed with fine embroidery; ribbon at neck.

$1—Muslin; pointed yoke of embroidery insertion and rows of hemstitching; embroidery ruffle on neck and sleeves.

Chemises

18c—Muslin; cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves. Not more than 3 to a buyer.

25c—Muslin; corded bands on neck and sleeves; open fronts.

35c—Muslin; square neck with wide insertion; neck and armholes trimmed with cambric ruffle.

65c—Cambric; square neck, trimmed with wide torchon insertion; neck and sleeves trimmed with lace edging.

85c—Nainsook; round neck and armholes trimmed with embroidery, and baby ribbon.

Drawers

10c—Muslin; deep hem and fine plaits. Not more than 3 to a buyer.

15c—Muslin or cambric; deep hem and cluster of plaits. Three to a buyer.

25c—Muslin; ruffle of cambric with clusters of fine plaits.

35c—Muslin; ruffle of embroidery and fine plaits above.

50c—Cambric; deep ruffle of lawn, edged with torchon lace; plaits above.

Petticoats

35c—Muslin; narrow cambric ruffle; fine plaits above. Not more than 3 to a buyer.

50c—Muslin; deep flounce, with wide hem and plaits.

90c—Muslin; deep umbrella ruffle of lawn and ruffle of embroidery.

Short Petticoats

25c—Muslin; neat ruffle and plaits above. Not more than 3 to a buyer.

35c—Muslin; deep ruffle of cambric; wide hem and fine plaits.

50c—Muslin; deep ruffle of embroidery and fine plaits above.

75c—Muslin; deep umbrella ruffle of lawn and ruffle of embroidery; plaits above.

Housekeeping Linens===January Prices

We have studied linens with more care, probably, than has been given the subject by any other American house—we have experts continually on the watch; half the year among the loom-men of Europe.

The statement is justified that linen prices at Wanamaker's average 12 per cent. under the market right along.

Just now, distributing lots gathered for this special January selling, savings are greater than usual. And the fact is important, for linens are "the brown sugar of the dry-goods trade," and prices are not apt to vary a great deal in the average store.

TABLE CLOTHS — Flemish, double satin damask.
2x2½ yds.—$5.50 for the $7.50 kind.
2x3 yds.—$6.75 for the $9 kind.
2½x2½ yds.—$6.75 for the $9 kind.
2½x3 yds.—$8.75 for the $11 kind.

NAPKINS
26-in. napkins, to match table cloths above, at $6 doz. for the $8 kind.
22-in. grass bleached Bohemian, 85c doz. for the $1 kind.
22-in. bleached German, soft finish, $1.65 doz. for the $2.25 kind.
22-in. French bleached double damask at $3 doz. instead of $3.75.

TABLE LINEN—By the yard.
Beautiful silky flax, woven into our special patterns, 72 in. wide, $1.25 yd. for the $1.75 kind.
Bleached Scotch damask, 72 in. wide, 75c yd. for the $1 kind.

LINEN SHEETS
72x90 in., $1.50 for the $1.75 kind.
90x96 in., $1.75 for the $2 kind.

TOWELS
Fancy weave, soft finish, hemstitched, 27x45 in., 50c each for the 75c kind.
Bleached damask, hemstitched or with knotted fringe, 19c for the 25c kind.
Hemmed German huckaback, 22x40 in., $2.50 doz. for the $3 kind.

Fourth avenue.

A Sale of Onyx Tables and Cabinets A number of styles are to be closed out—good styles, desirable in every way. Brass has advanced considerably in price, but these were bought before the rise in value. All these were reasonably priced then and up until to-day. A third off some, a half off others—now they're bargains worth while—

TABLES
$7.50—10x10 in. onyx top; 6 in. shelf; was $12.
$8—14x14 in. onyx top; 4 in. shelf; was $13.50.
$10—14x14 in. onyx top; 8 in. shelf; was $15.
$18—14x14 in. onyx top; 14x14 in. onyx shelf; onyx columns; was $30.

CABINETS—Odd pieces.
$15 kind for $7.50 $30 kind for $15
$22 kind for $11.25 $35 kind for $17.50

Basement.

Pictures—Bargains New York waited long for a picture store that sold bits of beauty for little money—and never offended good taste—waited, or got along without it. But the Wanamaker picture store has been widely appreciated.

No matter what the artistic value of a picture is, there is a commercial side, and once in a while we get lots like these—

Well-framed Etchings—sizes 18x38 and 24x34 inches, and Artotypes, 20x24 inches, at **$1.75 and $3**—though regularly $3 to $4.50.

A catalogue of the store's art gallery has been prepared to add to your enjoyment of the paintings. Free, of course, at the picture store.

Fifth floor.

Seersucker Petticoats There's a fresh lot here this morning—the other collection didn't last long. Why? Well, we're selling them at 50c, though they were cheap at 85c.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

More Raglan Overcoats Demand is running ahead of the supply—for style and dressiness characterize the Raglans we sell. If you were disappointed last week, come now. We've just received more from the tailors. Oxford-gray cheviot, you know. $38.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Hurt Books You've taken the hurt books at the rate of three to four thousand a day. There's exceptionally fine picking to-day, perhaps to-morrow and next day. But don't delay. Here are some items—

Encyclopedia Britannica, with American Supplement, 30 vols., $25.
Encyclopedia Britannica, Scribner Edition, half morocco, 25 vols., $75.
New National Cyclopedia, 4 vols., $2.50.
Bulwer Lytton's Complete Works, best American edition, 25 vols., $23.50.
Our Poets; their portraits and poems, 50c.
Common Sense in Household. Marion Harland; oilcloth cover, 30c.
Common Sense in Nursery. Marion Harland; 30c.
Over three thousand volumes John Ruskin at 15c and 18c per vol.
Some of the sets of books mentioned a few days ago still exist.
A large lot of Illustrated Editions and sets added to day.

More of the hurt Music—sheet music. No matter how much it sells for regularly, we've marked these marred sheets at 5c.

Calendars—What we have left, at 5c to 50c apiece. The full prices were 10c to $3.50.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Women's Handkerchiefs Fine and Cheap Almost too fine for ordinary use. Almost too few to hold longer in stock. They are fine French Linen Handkerchiefs—woven by hand, threads drawn by hand, embroidered by hand. Priced regularly at $1, $1.25 and $1.50. They'll be in other hands in a hurry to-day, for they're to go

at 50c for choice

Broadway.

Selling Fine Lamps Very Cheaply About $6.000 worth in this offering. Some that remain from the large holiday showing. Lamps lingering lots from manufacturers eager to close, and others—really elegant lamps—of which no more than one of a kind was ever made. Prices have been $6.50 to $125. Now, they're $4 to $62.50.

Basement.

Shoe News of Special Interest

We've one shoemaker among our suppliers whose great forte is making **$5 Shoes.** Recently he got a lot of skins a trifle too heavy, as he thought, and we have the shoes (made in usual good way) to sell **at $3.** Black kidskin, lace and button; kid or patent leather tips. We really feel that the extra weight of leather is an advantage for winter wear.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

In the Fifth-floor Bargain Store—

Women's kidskin and calfskin Shoes at $1.60. Last of lots that were bargains at $1.85 and $2. Good styles.

Boys' Shoes at $1—sizes 9 to 13, with spring heels; sizes 12 to 2, with heels. Tan and black.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MR. HAY NAMES MOLINEUX

Handwriting Expert Sure He Addressed the Poison Package.

BANK TELLER ALSO TESTIFIES

Morris Herrmann Tells of Prisoner's Work in Color Factory—Mr. Osborne Asks About Zeller.

The session of the Molineux trial in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, which marked the opening of the ninth week of the trial, was for the most part given over to expert handwriting testimony, the witnesses being Edwin D. Hay of Washington, a professional expert, and Alfred H. Graham, the paying teller of the National Bank of North America, who admitted that this was his début as an expert in disputed handwriting. The only other witness of note was Morris Herrmann, of whose dry-color factory in Newark Molineux was Superintendent at the time of his arrest.

Mr. Herrmann testified merely that Molineux was in charge of the laboratory in Newark; that he conducted a number of chemical experiments there in the line of his business and for the firm by which he was employed, and that a certain Robert A. Zeller, the bookkeeper and shipping clerk of the firm, had not been in this city for some months.

Mr. Osborne has always made a point of Zeller's unwillingness to appear on the witness stand for the prosecution. He has intimated time and again to the jury that Zeller could tell a great many interesting things if he only would, and he has reiterated this statement every time he got some one on the stand who was connected with Morris Herrmann & Co. He made more of it than he has heretofore done when Mr. Herrmann was on the stand, and under the vigorous objection of Mr. Weeks, who said that the whole line of inquiry was immaterial.

The testimony of Mr. Hay was another feature of the proceedings. Mr. Weeks's first question put to rest the witness's aspirations to title. He admitted he was only "Mr." Hay, and that he had only been called "Colonel" through courtesy. In fact, he told Mr. Weeks that there was nothing martial in his make-up, and that he was contented to be known as Mr. Hay. Mr. Hay, who was on the stand four hours, is extremely slow and exact in speech, pronouncing the articles "a" and "the" with much clearness, and dividing his words into syllables, each of which he pronounces with great deliberation.

MR. HAY NAMES MOLINEUX.

Mr. Hay told the jury that not alone was he convinced that Molineux wrote the address on the poison package and the other writings in dispute, but he was also convinced that no other person in the world could have written them. He told Mr. Weeks that he might be wrong, but he did not believe that he was. In fact, he said that he had seldom been wrong.

Mr. Hay was also anxious to go into explanations upon his cross-examination, so much so that Mr. Weeks, calling the attention of the Recorder to the fact that Mr. Hay claimed to be a practicing lawyer of twenty-five years' experience, said the witness ought to know better than to volunteer testimony. At such times Mr. Hay turned calmly to the Recorder and said:

"If your Honor pleases, I withdraw the objectionable statement."

The court was crowded, as usual, and there were the usual lot of curious women present, who craned their necks into all sorts of poses to get a good look at the defendant. He paid no attention to them and seemed to be in excellent health and spirits. His extended exercise in the jail has relieved his pallor, and he was in good enough humor to seem mightily amused at Mr. Hay's testimony.

On taking the stand, at the opening of the session, Morris Herrmann said that for some time prior to his arrrest Molineux had been in charge of the laboratory connected with the color works in Newark and that he had made up the colors from recipes made for and furnished to him.

"It was upon Mr. Molineux's knowledge of chemistry that the colors were made up?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"Partly," said Mr. Herrmann.

"And upon his knowledge of chemicals?"

"Partly."

"Who else had any knowledge of chemistry?"

"The foremen in the four departments."

"Molineux had a laboratory in your place and experimented there?"

"He did."

"Have you a bookkeeper in your employ named Robert A. Zeller?"

"We have."

"Where is he now?"

"In our Newark factory."

"Have you any objection to his coming here as a witness?"

"None at all."

ZELLER KEEPING AWAY.

There was an argument between counsel on this line of testimony, and Mr. Osborne took occasion to remark that if Zeller did not appear he was keeping away for a purpose. Mr. Herrmann said that Zeller came to New York every Friday with the pay rolls.

"Do you know why he stopped coming to the city?"

"I do not."

"How long has it been since he came here?"

"Several months."

"For how many years had Zeller been coming to this city with the pay rolls?"

"For about three years."

On cross-examination, Mr. Herrmann told Mr. Weeks that to the best of his knowledge the laboratory was seldom locked, and that he rarely went into it. He told all about the dry colors made by the firm, but on an objection by Mr. Osborne he was not allowed to state the amount of Molineux's salary.

"Is this man Zeller in your employ now?" asked the Recorder.

"He is," said the witness.

"Did you give him any orders to discontinue his trips to this city?"

"I did not."

"Do you know whether any other person in your employ told him not to come to this city?"

"Not to my knowledge."

Luther S. White, a photographer, was called to the stand to identify a set of photographs that he had taken of the Herrmann factory and of Molineux's laboratory. In one of the latter there was also a photograph of Mr. Zeller. He said that when he took the photographs Detectives McCafferty and Carey were with him. After objection by Mr. Weeks, the photographs were put in evidence.

MR. HAY'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Hay was next called to the stand. Mr. Osborne called him at various times "Colonel" and "Professor," and he answered to both titles with equal grace. He said he had been called into the case by Col. Gardiner, and that when he first came here and the writings were handed to him he was not told who the District Attorney suspected. Mr. Osborne handed the witness the various exhibits of handwritings in the case, the admitted letters, the disputed letters, and the poison wrapper address. He said he had studied them all thoroughly.

"And what is your opinion about the 'Cornish' and 'Barnet' letters?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"That they were written by the same hand that wrote the conceded letters."

"And have you formed an opinion about the poison address?"

"I have. I am of the opinion that the same hand that wrote the admitted and disputed writings also wrote this address."

Mr. Hay then went on to give at great length his reasons for believing that his conclusions were correct. He was seldom interrupted and talked on from a little after 11 until 1 o'clock, when recess was taken.

At one stage he talked of the triangular effect of the writing, that it ran from large-sized capitals down to the minutest small letters. A juror asked him if this was unusual, and the witness said it was not, but it was more marked in Molineux's writings than usual.

Mr. Hay referred to the "coerced" writings, and for a while no one knew what he meant until he mentioned the numbers. Mr. Weeks then told him that these were the "request" writings, written for Mr. Kinsley, and not coerced, as the witness had understood.

Mr. Hay's reasons for arriving at the conclusions that he did were in effect just the same as have already been given by the other experts. His attention was particularly called to the word "city" written by Molineux on an envelope addressed to a Mr. Hallett, and the same word on one of the "Barnet" envelopes. He said that it was impossible that more than one person could have written these two words unless one had traced them.

SORT OF A GEORGIA COLONEL.

"Mr. Osborne calls you Colonel," began Mr. Weeks, on cross-examination. "Is that your title?"

"Oh, merely complimentary," said the witness. "I have never done anything brave or military."

"Sort of a Georgia Colonel, eh?"

"Yes."

"What is your business?"

"I am a practicing attorney in Washington, D. C."

"Have you had any other business?"

"Yes. I was a lecturer on commercial law, bookkeeping, penmanship, and mathematics in a business college in Washington."

Mr. Weeks then drew out that Mr. Hay received what he called "the usual compensation" of $50 a day. He said he had first rendered an opinion to a newspaper in this city from some supposed Molineux writing and some newspaper fac similes of the poison address, and had received $200 for the service.

"Now, do you believe that two persons could have written the word 'city' on Exhibit J and the poison address?"

"They could have."

Mr. Weeks got Mr. Hay to go over most of his reasons again, and finally asked him about his precious experiences. He said he had been opposed to Mr. Ames in several cases, and had been both opposed to and associated with Mr. Carvalho.

"Then on the occasions that you and Mr. Ames were opposed to each other he was right and you were wrong, or you were right and he was wrong?"

"Naturally. But the jury sustained me."

"Have you ever been mistaken?"

"Not frequently. I have heard the claim made that I was once. I do not remember the other occurrences."

HIS PART IN THE WARE CASE.

"Do you remember the Ware case, in which the highest court of Virginia held 'the conclusions of the expert are clearly overthrown by the actual proven facts'?"

Mr. Hay did not answer, as an objection had been made by Mr. Osborne, but, as soon as the objection was sustained, the witness said: "The court afterward said I was right."

"Now this gentleman claims to be a lawyer," said Mr. Weeks, "and he knows that if a question is excluded he has no right to get on the record the explanation of it."

"Yes, if that stands the question and answer must stand," said the Court.

"I'll withdraw the observation, may it please your Honor," said the witness blandly, and a roar of laughter went round the courtroom.

On re-direct examination Mr. Hay reiterated his firm opinion that he was right in his premises and conclusions, and Mr. Graham was called to the stand. He first told Mr. Weeks he had never testified before in a case of disputed handwriting, and that his experience was confined to a knowledge of the signatures of depositors in his bank. He told Mr. Osborne that he had studied the writings in all about fifteen hours and that he was convinced that Molineux had written them all.

On cross-examination Mr. Weeks asked the witness to state all the reasons for his belief, and he started to give them in a halting, labored way. Mr. Weeks pushed him hard several times, and the witness became much confused. Finally the Recorder intervened and said the examination had gone far enough.

Mr. Weeks strenuously objected, and said he could not tell what was the value of the witness's opinion until he knew the reasons for it. The Recorder shut off further argument by stating that there were sufficient reasons given to enable the jury to form an opinion as to the value of the witness's evidence, and Mr. Graham left the stand with a sigh of relief.

The case goes on to-day.

FIREMEN SEE BUILDING BURN.

Could Not Play Water on Edison Plant's Testing Department Until Current Had Been Turned Off.

The spectacle of a whole battalion of firemen with charged lines standing in front of a blazing building unable to put a drop of water on the fire was witnessed last night on Twenty-sixth Street, near Sixth Avenue. The one-story structure 45 West Twenty-sixth Street, occupied by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company as a testing department and located next to the company's eight-story brick structure, was in flames.

When Engine Company No. 1, from West Twenty-ninth Street, dashed up in front of the building, Capt. O'Grady ordered his men to "stretch in," and Lieut. Conlon headed a part of the company and was about to batter in the front door of the building when he was met by two engineers from the dynamo room of the Edison building adjoining.

"For God's sake, don't go in there!" exclaimed the engineers.

"Why not?" responded Capt. O'Grady. "That place is afire. Stretch in there, boys, and start your water."

"There are large dynamos in that building," shouted the engineers. "It's charged with 6,000 volts of electricity, and if you turn on that stream you'll kill every man on that line."

The company hesitated. The line was charged, and the men stood awaiting orders less than two feet in front of the building now one mass of fire.

Capt. O'Grady said he was willing to "chance it" himself, but would not put the lives of the company needlessly in jeopardy. So he decided to await the arrival of a superior. Meantime other companies arrived, and the firemen were startled to see a company standing idly in the street while the flames menaced the surrounding property. The crowds that had gathered wondered and shouted.

Battalion Chief Gooderson arrived a minute later. He took in the situation, and ordered the companies to get their lines ready in front of the building, but under no condition to turn on the water. Soon three lines of hose were pointed at the blazing building and all the firemen stood behind them. Chief Gooderson sent word that the current must be shut off from the testing room.

It was three minutes before this could be done, and in this interval the fire burned furiously, and looked as if it would spread to the surrounding houses.

"All right now; get in on it," said Chief Gooderson when the engineers informed him that the electricity had been shut off.

The battalion of firemen made a rush for the building, and in fifteen minutes the fire was under control.

RAPID TRANSIT MEETING.

Suit of Mr. Fowler May Be Discussed To-day—Delegations to Appear.

Neither the Rapid Transit Commission nor the City Government seemed at all disconcerted yesterday over the action instituted against them by Congressman Charles N. Fowler of Elizabeth, N. J., who has filed a complaint in equity in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York based on the claim that they contemplate an infringement upon his patent for "island platforms" in the construction of the road. Mr. Fowler seeks a perpetual injunction restraining them from infringing upon the invention, and asks that in the event of the contracts being awarded he shall be permitted to make the contractors a party to his suit.

The matter may be discussed at a meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission to be held this afternoon, when arrangements will be made for the opening of bids for the construction of the road next Monday. Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons of the commission said that no bids were expected to come in ahead of time or much before noon on the day set, because as each has to be accompanied with a certified check for $150,000, nobody is likely to forfeit the interest on so large a sum for any longer time than is absolutely necessary, and no checks can be certified before the opening of banking hours.

Controller Coler is expected to appear before the meeting to advocate his plan to continue the road to the Battery, and thence by tunnel to South Brooklyn and Bay Ridge, and from there by another tunnel to Staten Island. There will also appear delegations from various organizations of the upper west side, who will urge that work be commenced on the upper sections of the line at the same time as on the first section.

David Stewart, Secretary of the Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association, said: "If they start all at once they will increase the taxation valuation of property in the upper part of the island and the Bronx enough to pay for the road. A great many lots north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street are owned by people who do not want to sell them, but to build on them themselves, and, of course, as soon as they do so it will increase the valuation." This delegation will also wait upon Mayor Van Wyck in regard to the matter, and a joint meeting of all the organizations interested will be held to-night at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall in West One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street to consider the subject.

Centenarian in City Hospital.

Mary Cowan, 100 years old, a homeless woman, was sent to the City Hospital yesterday from the City Lodging House, where she has been since Sunday morning. She says she has no friends.

DUPONTS' LOVE AFFAIRS

Husband's Efforts to Have His Marriage Annuled Fail.

Trouble Began in a Darkened Philadelphia Parlor When Both Were Students.

A love affair which began within the walls of the University of Pennsylvania was rehearsed before Justice Smyth, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. The principals in the trial were Charles C. and Catherine Hughes Dupont. Dupont sued for the annulment of his marriage on the ground that it was secured under threats and duress, but Justice Smyth, after hearing the evidence, dismissed the complaint on the ground the plaintiff had failed to make out his case.

Dupont was a dental student in the University of Pennsylvania in 1896 when he met Miss Catherine Hughes. She was a student in the Industrial Art School. He was then twenty-three and she was twenty-one. Dupont is an athletic-looking young man, and is good looking. He wears glasses and parts his hair in the middle. His wife is a pretty woman of the brunette type. She was stylishly attired in a gray costume.

Dupont was the first witness, and he lost no time in getting down to the facts in the case. He said he married Miss Hughes on Oct. 26, 1897, but that he had never lived with her. They both lived at the same boarding house, 129 South Thirty-sixth Street, Philadelphia, when they met. He then described a scene that occurred on All Hollow'en in the parlor of the boarding house.

"I was sitting on the sofa, and Miss Hughes came in," said Dupont. "She took a seat on the sofa beside me and put her arms around my neck and kissed me."

"How were the lights? Were they turned high or low?" Dupont was asked.

"They were turned low," replied the witness.

This was the beginning of the interesting love affair, according to Dupont. A few days later, testified Dupont, he was in his room practicing on his cornet. There was a knock on the door, and upon his summons for the person outside to come in, Miss Hughes entered. She remained in the room for some time.

Dupont said everything went along smoothly until the matter got to the ears of Dr. Kirke, the Dean of the university, and then his troubles began. Dupont said Dr. Kirke sent word that he wanted to see him on urgent business. The witness said that when he arrived in Dean Kirke's room the latter asked him: "Did you ever have any trouble with a girl in Reading, Penn.?"

"I answered that I never had, and Dr. Kirke replied, 'Here is somebody that may refresh your recollection.'

"At that Dr. Kirke summoned a Dr. Brown from another room. Dr. Brown had a note from Miss Hughes, which asked me to meet her at the Terminal Station immediately and avoid trouble. Dr. Brown said that Miss Hughes was a girl of whom nobody need be ashamed and that he had come to see me prepared to use every legal means to compel me to marry her.

"I accompanied Dr. Brown to the depot and there met Miss Hughes. She said her father would kill us both unless I married her. Dr. Brown then began to talk in a loud voice. There were many people in the place. He declared I had to marry Miss Hughes, and said, 'Remember what your Dean said.'

"I thought the only way I could save myself from utter disgrace was to accede, but protested that I would look upon the marriage as forced and would bring legal proceedings as soon as I could to have the marriage annulled. Dr. Brown said Miss Hughes would never bother me if I married her; that she would never use my name, and that I would never see her again. I finally consented and we were married."

On cross-examination Dupont said he was over six feet tall and weighed 185 pounds. He thought he was able to take care of himself against one man. He admitted he had not complained to the minister who married him that he was under duress.

A deposition made by A. S. Pendleton was read. In it Pendleton states he boarded in the same house with the defendant at Philadelphia. He says Mrs. Dupont was an intimate friend of his before her marriage with Dupont.

Dr. E. Kirke's deposition was also made. In it he says that he did not know of the fact that Dupont and Miss Hughes were married until late in 1898. He admitted he had summoned Dupont to his office on the day of the marriage to question him as to the charges made by Dr. Brown.

Mrs. Dupont, who was then called, denied she had been an intimate friend of Pendleton. She admitted, however, she had lived in the same house with him.

The Rev. Dr. John H. Logie testified to having married Dupont and Miss Hughes. He said that the plaintiff had not protested at the time that he was under duress.

Dr. John W. Brown of Reading, Penn., told of his visit to Dr. Kirke regarding the case. He admitted that he had talked to Dupont about the matter, and asked him to go to the station to meet Miss Hughes, but denied that he had used any threats or mentioned Miss Hughes's father.

Mrs. James Hughes, the mother of the defendant, testified that Dupont had visited his wife at the Hughes home during the Christmas holidays in 1898. She said Dupont was very attentive to her daughter, and never spoke of suing for an annulment of the marriage.

Mrs. Dupont, who was then recalled, denied she had made any of the threats alleged. Mrs. Dupont also said that she had never received any summons or complaint in the case. This ended the trial.

PROGRESS CLUB TO MOVE.

Will Dispose of Its Present Home and Build a Larger One.

The Progress Club has decided to dispose of its present house at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixty-third Street, and will erect a new home on a site yet to be selected. A committee which will have these matters in charge has been appointed, and consists of the President of the club, Levi Samuels, Joseph Bloomingdale, Meyer Jonasson, H. Hahlo, Louis Korn, Simon Uhlman, and S. Frankel.

A member of this committee said yesterday that the reason for the club moving was simply that its present house is regarded by a majority of the members as inadequate. Nothing has been done as yet in the matter of selecting a new site. The committee has held only one meeting. No sites have been offered to the club, and none seriously considered by it. In any event, the present house will be sold before a new site is bought.

The Progress Club was organized in 1864, and the house at Fifth Avenue and Sixty-third Street was finished in 1890.

Whist Club's New Home.

Title to the four-story brick building 13 West Thirty-sixth Street will be made over to the Whist Club of New York on Jan. 16. The club is now located at 11 West Thirty-sixth Street. Plans were submitted to the Building Department yesterday for a two-story extension to No. 13, which will be fitted up for the club at an estimated cost of $10,000.

Religious Census of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—A big enterprise was formally launched to-night, when representatives of all the Christian denominations and organizations in this city met and announced a religious census of the city, to be taken on Feb. 22. The census will be a complete one, covering the million and a quarter of people of Philadelphia, and the work will be all done in one day. An army of workers, representing all denominations, will be employed on Feb. 22 in gathering statistics. The entire city has been divided into districts and sub-districts. This is the first time a religious census has been undertaken in this city in which all the Christian denominations have joined in the movement.

Maurice B. Blumenthal to Marry.

When Assistant District Attorney Maurice B. Blumenthal went West on his vacation, a few weeks ago, none of his associates in the District Attorney's office had any idea that he would return engaged. While passing through Indiana he stopped over to visit his father's cousin, Morris Blumenthal, of Marion, Ind. He met Miss Minnie Blumenthal, and had his vacation extended long enough to become engaged to her. He returned to New York on Sunday, and the news of his engagement leaked out yesterday. The wedding will take place in June.

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DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

David Belasco's First Experiment as a Writer of Comedy.

"DON PASQUALE" REVIVED

"Naughty Anthony," "Red Riding Hood," and a New Melodrama of Native Origin.

The originality and the piquantly captivating quality of the acting of Blanche Bates in "Naughty Anthony," the new farce by David Belasco, which was produced in a most elaborate fashion at the Herald Square Theatre last evening, ought to serve to make the performance much talked of and to give the piece vogue for some little while. Miss Bates has been seen here hitherto in deadly serious characters—two wicked women of melodrama and Mr. Zangwill's ill-fated Hannah. In all three of these rôles she achieved success. Now, in a part of vastly different import and quality, she proves equally successful.

The range of her talent of expression is perhaps not so remarkable as her artistic comprehension and adaptiveness. As the conscienceless and droll hussy of Mr. Belasco's play, she is obviously the same woman, in all her outward attributes, as the conscienceless and malignant vixen of Grundy's dramatization of Dumas. But the effect of her wiles now upon the spectator is delightfully amusing.

Audacious, alluring, hopelessly lacking in refinement and not even desiring to possess it, smitten by the rather grave charms of a humbug professor of moral culture but not averse to drinking champagne in the company of another man—such is the precious stocking model whom Miss Bates is now impersonating. The impersonation is pleasingly buoyant in every scene, and is as tasteful as, in the circumstances, it possibly could be. The much-heralded stocking scene in which the reprehensible model exhibits the fit of expensive stockings to three Salvation lasses, and is interrupted by an advocate of moral culture, may be found a trifle tame by the visitors from other cities who largely support such farces. A rainy-day episode earlier in the play is rather more suggestive and devilish. Both are carried gracefully, with a hint of latent irony, by the actress.

As to whether or not Miss Bates will injure her dignity in the public mind by appearing in a rôle so hopelessly banal there may be two opinions, but the experiment will prove to observers whose good opinion is worth having that her gifts are even more varied than was supposed.

All of Miss Bates's associates are competent, some of them much more than that. Mr. Worthing acts the perturbed young humbug who kissed the girl in the public pavilion and then accused another man of the dreadful deed, with admirable lightness and humor. To our thinking he has not appeared to better advantage, so far as the exhibition of his own powers is concerned. Mr. Le Moyne carries an old-fashioned low comedy rôle with all his old quaintness of expression, and Maude Harrison acts a dubious sort of young wife with her unfailing skill. Olive Redpath, Samuel Edwards, Mary Barker, tall Mr. Gillingworth, and little Mr. Wilks are all excellent in their various ways, and William Elton makes as much of his rôle as any one could.

The manner of the production, as has been said, is most elaborate. The scenery is all striking, especially the white headquarters of moral culture, with the electric lilies and the admonitory clock, and the pink-upholstered boudoir, which recalls memories of one of the scenes in "One of Our Girls" at the Lyceum many years ago. The subordinate players have been laboriously drilled, and there is not a needed detail lacking in the costumes and properties. Mr. Le Moyne's carpet slippers are as useful in the general effect as Miss Bates's hats and hosiery, Miss Harrison's gowns, or Miss Redpath's short frocks.

In fact, if Mr. Belasco was more of an original humorist his play would have been received with tremendous acclaim. His zeal, his inventiveness, his adaptive faculty, his capacity for taking pains are everywhere apparent. But, as some wag remarked with not too much exaggeration for a "first night" of a new farce, the best fun of the night was in Mr. Belasco's own personal, comical, and extremely nervous little speech of thanks for the kindly applause after Act II.

The artifice of the play is too elaborate and entirely too strongly in evidence, and while it contains many mildly diverting passages and even a few bits of rather clever dialogue, it certainly does not encourage the idea that David Belasco is as much at home in the domain of farce as in that of "emotional drama" and "society plays."

Anthony Depew	Frank Worthing
Adam Budd	William J. Le Moyne
Zachary Chillington	William Elton
Jack Cheviot	Charles Wyngate
Huested	Claude Gillingwater
Brigham	E. P. Wilks
Miss Rinkett	Fanny Young
Cowley	Albert Bruning
Knox	Samuel Edwards
Ed	Brandon Tynan
Dick	William Lamp
Mrs. Chillington	Maude Harrison
Rosy	Mary Barker
Winnie	Olive Redpath
Margaret	Frances Joliffe
Mary	Ethel Norman
Martha	Katharine Black
Cora	Blanche Bates

DONIZETTI'S "DON PASQUALE."

An Old Opera Revived at the Metropolitan.

The anxiety of this public to hear new works has long been known to be a small and apparently diminishing quantity. On the other hand, there is a readiness to listen to the famous singers of Mr. Grau's company in new parts. When novelties are not produced, these are not easily supplied. Mr. Grau shows a good deal of ingenuity in moving the pieces on his operatic chessboard into new combinations, but even his resources will not last forever. Consequently it becomes necessary sometimes to bring forward old works which have not been heard in many years. One of these revivals took place last night, when Donizetti's "Don Pasquale" was produced for the opportunity it afforded Mme. Sembrich to appear in a part in which she had not been previously heard by this public.

To those acquainted with the history of opera this work brings up recollections of one of the greatest combinations of singers ever brought together, one which must make even those of Mr. Grau's company pale by comparison. "Don Pasquale" was written for the Théâtre des Italiens in Paris, and was produced there in 1843 with Grisi, Mario, Tamburini, and Lablache in the four rôles. It was produced in this city in English on March 9, 1846, and in Italian on Dec. 18, 1849. The soprano rôle was a favorite with Mme. Patti, and it was one of the battle horses of Ilma di Murska. The work was last performed on the operatic stage in this city, previous to last night, at the Academy of Music, under the management of Col. Mapleson, on April 13, 1880. The cast consisted of Marie Marimon as Norina, Signor Lazzarini as Ernesto, Signor Del Puente as Dr. Malatesta, and Signor Papini as Don Pasquale. A later performance of the opera, however, was at Chickering Hall on Jan. 19, 1884, when the cast was as follows: Norina, Mme. Lillian Nordica; Ernesto, Signor Brignoli; Dr. Malatesta, Signor Bellati; and Don Pasquale, Signor Caracciolo. Those who may be astonished at finding the Isolde and Brunhilde of to-day as the representative of the volatile Norina, sung last night by Mme. Sembrich, should remember that she began her career, like Lili Lehmann, as a coloratore singer, making her operatic début as Violetta in "La Traviata."

Those who recall the delightful talents of Mlle. Marimon will easily understand how any colorature soprano who possesses skill as a comedian will find a congenial rôle in Norina. When Mlle. Marimon first appeared as Norina under Mr. Gye's management in London The London Standard said of her: "Mlle. Marimon is one of the few operatic artists who can express humor in their tones as well as in their faces and gestures, and her version of the part last night was in all respects admirable. All the elaborate passages which Donizetti has written, and many which have been added to the score for the sake of the unusually gifted prima donna, were sung with unerring fluency, and Mlle. Marimon's diverting comedy met with a ready response of laughter." It is not difficult to gather from this and the similar comments made on Mlle. Marimon's performance here, that the part is one very favorable to such gifts as those of Mme. Sembrich. But before speaking of her work something should be said of the opera itself.

It has never been regarded as more than a brilliant trifle, but in this, as in "L'Elisir d'Amore," the facility of Donizetti in the composition of music for comic opera is admirably displayed. Indeed, these two works go far toward persuading one that in his attempts to write opera seria Donizetti deprived the world of much fascinating and valuable gayety. The grand note never really sounds from the pen of this writer, but for light and fluent melody of no great depth he had a fecund fancy. In "Don Pasquale" Donizetti was in his happiest mood. There are life, sparkle, and even character in his music, and the principal melodies are really charming. The book, too, is a good piece of farcical comedy of the old sort, and taken altogether the work is a most delightful specimen of Italian opera buffa.

Last night's performance was a genuine treat. It would be hard to imagine anything more delightful in the way of light opera. To begin with, the rôle of Norina fits Mme. Sembrich perfectly, while her glorious vocal art and consummate skill as an actress fill every measure of it with brilliant melody and buoyant humor. She was in superb voice and bubbling spirits last night. From beginning to end of the performance she sang with a crystalline sparkle and a breezy freedom that were fascinating, infectious, and triumphantly victorious. Her impersonation was in its histrionic aspects correct, complete, convincing, and exhilarating. Her delicious gayety and perfect artistic poise will long be remembered by those who were present last night, and it will be strange if "Don Pasquale" is not soon repeated for the sake of Mme. Sembrich's impersonation.

She had excellent associates in Messrs. Scotti as Malatesta, Pini-Corsi as Don Pasquale, and Salignac as Ernesto. Signor Pini-Corsi proved himself to be a buffo of capital comic ability and of intimate knowledge of the traditions of his own stage. Signor Scotti was a handsome and gallant Dr. Malatesta, and he sang his music excellently. But a real feature of last night's performance was the ensemble, the justness with which the work was presented, and the perfect harmony with which the four principals, chorus, orchestra, and Signor Mancinelli worked together to give a faithful presentation of the composer's ideas. Such a complete performance of "Don Pasquale" is, indeed, a novelty, and Mr. Grau deserves both praise and thanks for it.

The audience last night had good measure for its money. "Don Pasquale" was followed by "Cavalleria Rusticana," in which the principals were Mme. Calvé as Santuzza, Mme. Mantelli as Lola, Mr. Dippel as Turiddu, and Signor Campanari as Alfio. It is not necessary at this late day to comment extensively on Mme. Calvé's intensely tragic interpretation of the betrayed Sicilian girl. It is one of the most thrilling operatic impersonations of our time, and last night, after the limpid and lilting comedy of Mme. Sembrich's work, it came with doubly pathetic power. The other members of the cast did their work well, and the performance as a whole was properly impressive. To-morrow night Meyerbeer's "Le Prophète" will be brought forward.

"LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD."

The New Extravaganza Produced at the Casino.

The first performance of an English extravaganza called "Little Red Riding Hood" was presented before a large audience at the Casino last night. If loud applause is any criterion of success, the ancient nursery tale, as brought up to date by Mr. Lederer's forces, is to be considered a success. The music is credited to Edward E. Rice, Charles Dennee, Fred J. Eustis, and others. The most catchy numbers were by Rice. Although at times reminiscent of "Evangeline," they pleased the audience. The lyrics and alterations in the original scene were made by Harrison Ward.

Most of the scenery was new, the "Wolf's Lair," by Operti, and the "Fringe of the Forest," "Fairy Glade," and "Fairy Bower," by Frank Rafter, were especially effective and picturesque. The mechanical effects at times were marred by lack of rehearsal, which defect was also noticeable in the work of the orchestra and chorus.

Of the principals Sager Midgely as Simple Simon easily carried off the honors. He was genuinely funny throughout the evening. Gerty Carlisle as Little Miss Muffet, who looked to be scarcely more than fourteen years of age, was an excellent foil for Mr. Midgely. Miss Madge Lessing was a "cerulean symphony" as Little Boy Blue, and Ethel Jackson kept her good company. Belle Thorne was a plump and pretty fairy queen.

The elaborate scenery, pretty girls in striking costumes and bright, catchy music, will go far to make "Little Red Riding Hood" popular. The duets, "Go Away, Naughty Man," "Art of Making Love," the sextet topical song, "Little Boy Blue, Come Blow Your Horn," and some of the choruses are bound to appeal to lovers of light music.

The burlesque disrobing act of Hallen Mostyn as "Granny" will evoke screams of laughter from all who recall "The Turtle" and the final ballet of toys and the wedding procession of Red Riding Hood and Little Boy Blue, after the death of the wicked wolf, will please the children.

Little Red Riding Hood	Ethel Jackson
The Fairy Queen	Belle Thorne
Little Miss Muffet	Gerty Carlisle
Mary, Mary	Clara Havel
Jack	Lila Blow
Margery Daw	Mayme Gehrue
Granny	Hallen Mostyn
Simple Simon	Sager Midgely
Johnny Green	Thomas O'Brien
Johnny Stout	Seitz Edwards
Baron Moznixous	William Burress
Jack Horner	Kitty Mitchell
Tom, Tom	Blanche Sherwood
The Wolf	Joseph Reynolds
The Cat	Dave Abrahams
Little Boy Blue	Madge Lessing

MR. MANSFIELD'S ENGAGEMENT.

Mr. Mansfield began the last week of his engagement at the Garden Theatre last evening, presenting Bernard Shaw's very smart comedy called "Arms and the Man," in which his own impersonation of the adroit, frank, and amiable Swiss mercenary, Bluntschli, is one of his happiest impersonations in the lighter vein. Bluntschli gives voice to many of Shaw's ideas about warfare, heroism, and popular idols. He is represented as a sufficiently courageous and thoroughly practical fellow, without illusions, and his traits are shown in contrast with those of other folks who represent Shaw's ideas of the majority of his fellowmen and women with their traditions and illusions, their vanities and deceptions, and their lack of the sense of humor. It is not exactly to the point whether Shaw's strokes are fairly dealt; his meaning is perfectly clear to persons of reasonable intelligence, and the piece acts very well.

Fresh interest attached to the play because its recurrence for a single evening was coincident with the return to her professional work, after an absence from the stage of two years, of Mrs. Mansfield, (Beatrice Cameron,) whose portrayal of the sentimental yet not wholly impractical heroine, Raina, has been accounted one of her most graceful and most graphic impersonations. The house was full of Mrs. Mansfield's friends and she shared the honors with the star. It is not her intention, however, to remain in the public view, and this reappearance was merely a diversion.

To-night "Cyrano de Bergerac" will be the play.

THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

A Large Audience Enthusiastically Welcomes "The Gunner's Mate."

"The Gunner's Mate," a melodrama of the melodramas, began a two weeks' run at the Grand Opera House last night, before a large, enthusiastic, and vociferous audience. It is a play in which pictorial effect, deeds of daring, high-sounding speeches, and deep-dyed villainy are rivals for the attention of the spectator, and the gallery gods looked at it earnestly last night and authoritatively declared that it was good. Their declaration was unmistakable, too, for a more vigorous tribute of applause, laughter, and hisses, each paid at the time most gratifying to the actors, a drama of this sort seldom receives. A few catcalls did mar the harmony of the occasion, but they were only uttered at moments of great provocation.

The plot is rather elaborate and gives room for the working in of witticisms, and situations intended to provoke mirth, as well as for heroics. It centres about a noble gunner's mate, who, though avowedly out of the pale of society, bears himself at times like the son of a hundred kings, and who loves an heiress who returns his passion, though this is a fact he seems to have some difficulty in recognizing. A villainous physician loves the heiress also, as villains will, and by a trick succeeds in making the lady believe her sailor swain untrue. He is also interested in the gentle project of murdering the heiress's cousin, a boy who, though he does not know it, is heir to a fortune which the doctor would chiefly get if he were out of the way. In the end the villain is, of course, thwarted, and the gunner's mate utilizes the same clergyman the physician had secured to marry him, in the last act, to the heiress.

The first act shows a rather thrilling scene, where the gunner's mate intervenes just in time to keep the villain and his accomplice from injecting a portion of a pint bottle of tuberculosis germs into the boy he desires to slay. The deck of the cruiser New York is shown in the second act, and the "jackies" in their white suits help to make it a pretty scene. Next the spectator is introduced to the forecastle and sees the jackies dancing, singing, and crapshooting in the most approved fashion, eventually enjoying a pretty lifelike boxing match. This is interrupted by the appearance of an officer who says a bolt has got out of order in the back connections of a boiler and some one is needed to reset it. Everybody volunteers, but the gunner's mate is fortunate enough to be chosen, and in the next scene enters a furnace, which has to be cooled for the purpose, and after being shut up by the villain and nearly roasted, is taken out by his mates on a board amid wild gallery cheers.

P. A. Yelvington earned eloquent hisses as the wicked doctor, and Juliet De Grignan was attractive as the boy, "Blizzard."

Clement Carroll	Neston Lennon
Herbert Quayley, M. D.	P. A. Yelvington
Philip Fainsworth	Lionel Clark
Robert A. Burns	Gray Towler
Ben Lukens	S. K. Chester
Arthur Gladden	Juliet De Grignan
Mildred Emerson	Helene MacGregor
Plum Duff	Marion Berg
Mrs. Lukens	Marion P. Clifton
Nora	Christie MacLean

A NEW OPERA PRODUCED.

The Castle Square Company Sings "A Basso Porto" in St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8.—"At the Lower Harbor," ("A Basso Porto,") an opera in three acts, by Niccola Spinelli and Eugene Checchi, was presented by the Castle Square Opera Company for the first time in America and for the first time in English on any stage at the Exposition Music Hall to-night. The interest of an audience, which tested the capacity of the auditorium, was awakened at the rise of the curtain.

Although the plot of the opera is simple in outline, its development is dramatic. Spinelli has chosen a theme supercharged with passion and intensity, and has constructed a picture of lowly Neapolitan life. The music is of national character, the principal numbers being a barcarole sung by Luigino, a duet between Maria and Sessella, Maria's prayer, and the intermezzo.

The principal rôles in the cast were sung by Selma Kronold as Maria, Mary Carrington as Sessella, Harry Davies as Luigino, and William Pruette as Ciccillo. The production will be taken in its entirety to the American Theatre, in New York, opening there Jan. 22.

Koster & Bial's Music Hall.

Vernona Jarbeau, after an absence of two years from the vaudeville stage, appeared last night at Koster & Bial's Music Hall, and was welcomed by a large audience, among which were evidently some old friends. She sang four songs, two in French and two in English. She was as brisk and as chic as ever, and her singing was well applauded. Many of the other numbers on the programme were new. The Holloway Trio, whose performance was cut short a fortnight ago by an accident, gave their difficult wire act to the entire satisfaction of the audience. Mlle. Azara, the chameleon lady, standing in white satin robes, had projected upon her various colored figures in light. Fox and Foxie, being a clown and his dog, performed very cleverly. Others on the bill were Vashti Earle and Lulu Sheperd, McMahon and King, Ward and Curran, Charles T. Aldrich, and Genaro and Bailey.

"The Wife" at Murray Hill Theatre.

The Donnelly stock company last night presented for this week's attraction at the Murray Hill Theatre Belasco and De Mille's play "The Wife" in a wonderfully smooth way and minus the breaks and halts of many first performances. The principal rôles were assumed by Ralph Stuart as John Rutherford, Hannah May Ingham as Helen Truman, Dorothy Donnelly as Lucile Ferrant, Thomas L. Coleman as Matthew Culver, William Redmund as Silas Truman, Grace Huntington as Mrs. S. Bellamy Ives, and Walter Allen as Mayor Putnam. The attraction for next week will be "An Enemy of the King."

Theatres and Music Halls.

EDEN MUSEE.—The cinematograph exhibition of Cinderella will remain an attraction during this week. New wax groups will be placed on view.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—The performance of "Round New York in 80 Minutes" was well received last evening by the patrons of this house, and every specialty met with applause.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—A fine array of vaudeville features was presented yesterday, including the Rosso Midgets, the Three Markel Sisters, Edward Latell, Diana, Charlie Rossow Seymour and Dupree, W. C. Davies, and many others.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—A splendid company of vaudeville artists entertained the audiences at this house yesterday. The Four Cohans, the sisters Moullere, Yorke and Adams, Miss Ethel Levey, Ramza and Arno, John E. Camp, Leavitt and Nevello, and the Kalatechnoscope.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—There is the usual excellent bill, the chief offering being Mohmen and Lelila Ben Jamine, a Turkish couple, who are lacking the sensation of pain. A large number of freaks and curiosities are also to be found in the curio hall, and a good vaudeville bill is to be found in the theatre.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The Vanity Fair Extravaganza Company is the attraction and the entertainment offered by them is fully up to the standard of the management. "Robber Roy" and "Paris, 1900," were the two burlesques offered. In the ollo were Harris & Fields, the three Rio Brothers, Katie Rooney, Morrissey and Rich, and many others.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Kathryn Osterman made her first appearance in New York this season in a comedy entitled "The Editor." The sketch was an interesting one, and was favorably received. She was assisted by Frederick J. Power. The remaining part of the bill contained Beatrice Moreland, who also appeared in a new sketch called "Taming a Husband," Eva Williams and "Jack" Tucker, Frank Bush, Burton's dogs, and the Florenz troupe.

TO BUILD TWO NEW THEATRES.

Ever since Alfred E. Aarons severed his connection with the management of Koster & Bial's Music Hall he has been devoting much of his time to completing plans for the construction of a new theatre in this city. He has associated with him Albert Geiger of Boston and Louis H. Donnelly, who will finance the scheme, and it was announced yesterday that two music halls will be erected, one in Boston and the other in this city, which will be devoted exclusively to the production of musical comedies with a stock company alternating eight weeks in each city.

Negotiations for the construction of the first one of these theatres, which will be in Boston, were concluded yesterday, and the location will be on the Stevenson estate, at Tremont Street and Van Rensselaer Place. This property, estimated to be worth $300,000, is subleased by Mr. Aarons and his company, who propose building upon it a house costing about $225,000. It will be modeled closely upon the same plans as Hammerstein's Victoria for the exterior, and will be three stories high, with red stone and brick and a seating capacity of 1,200.

The policy of the house, as far as attractions are concerned, will be very much on the same plans as Weber & Fields's—a short olio, with several good specialties, preceding the performance, which will be, instead of a burlesque, a musical comedy. It is proposed to allow smoking, which is a new feature for Boston theatres, and to establish a rathskellar in the basement.

It was Mr. Aarons's original intention to first build a theatre on Broadway, but those financially interested were of the opinion that on account of the field in Boston being larger it would be better to start there and later build in New York. The Boston house will be ready for occupancy about Sept. 1.

"Three Little Lambs" to Stay Longer.

Manager Edwin Knowles has made an arrangement with Kirk La Shelle, manager of "Princess Chic," the new comic opera, whereby "Three Little Lambs" will be able to continue its engagement at the Fifth Avenue Theatre beyond the five weeks originally set apart. Miss Adele Ritchie was still too unwell to appear last night, and her rôle was again taken by Miss Gertrude Townsend.

New York Theatre to Reopen Monday.

The New York Theatre will remain closed this week for rehearsals of "Broadway to Tokio," the new extravaganza. The first performance has been definitely fixed for Monday next.

Sudden Death of an Actress.

BUFFALO, Jan. 8.—Tillie Phelps, a variety actress, known on the stage as Tillie Russel, was found dead in bed at her boarding house this morning. Apoplexy is said to have been the cause of her death.

MORRISON BEING WATCHED

Bigamist Who Killed One of His Wives May Soon Be Arrested.

READY TO ISSUE THE WARRANT

Judge Schatz Will Accept Complaint of Victim's Sister—Physician Contradicts the Professor.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Prof. Alfred d'Orthimand Morrison, linguist, somnambulist, and self-confessed bigamist, who shot and killed his second wife during the night of Dec. 28, in their room, at 235 South Tenth Avenue, while he was under what he alleges was an attack of somnambulism, was to-day placed under surveillance by the police. Slowly the machinery of public opinion regarding the case is gathering headway, and it is believed that it is now but a matter of a few hours when the man will be under arrest pending the investigation of a charge of murder.

Many prominent citizens of Mount Vernon have already openly expressed the conviction that the Coroner's investigation directly after the shooting was, in the light of subsequent developments, but the merest farce. It transpires that Coroner Banning, in his investigation, did not call as a witness either the first policeman or the first physician to arrive at the Morrison house after the shooting, and while the woman lay dying, and even in the examination of Morrison himself did not inquire into his past life or even ascertain the maiden name of the woman he had shot.

Morrison's story was that while lying in his bed he dreamed that a burglar was in his room, whereupon he drew his revolver from under his pillow and fired, the bullet striking his wife, who had arisen from another bed and was standing in the line of his fire between him and the door. The dying woman in her ante-mortem statement corroborated this version of the occurrence. Their nine-year-old adopted daughter, who had been sleeping in the room at the time the shot was fired, said her mother had been killed accidentally.

Dr. Shipman, who arrived in the house two hours after the shooting occurred, described the course of the bullet through the woman's body. On this evidence a verdict was given exonerating Morrison from all blame. The Coroner still insists that the shooting was accidental and that further proceedings are useless. Morrison loved his wife too much, the Coroner said, to kill her.

Mrs. Harry E. Ellenberger of Middletown, N. Y., a sister of the dead woman, who attended the funeral, began to suspect Morrison's sincerity, and said so later. A week later it developed that for twelve years Morrison had been leading a double life and that the dead woman had been the second of two wives, the first wife living in New York under the name of Mrs. Frederick Gordon. The latter had been married to Morrison in 1882. Morrison married the second wife in 1888, under the name of Frederic Wood. When confronted with these facts he freely admitted he was a bigamist.

The first wife came here last Saturday and went through the form of a reconciliation with her husband, but has since disappeared again. This sort of thing turned the tide of public sentiment away from Morrison, and a fuller investigation was demanded. Not until to-day, however, was any apparent official action taken.

Mrs. Ellenberger, the sister of the dead woman, insisted that Morrison, far from showing constant devotion to his wife, as he protested, had often abused and ill-treated her, as borne out by his letters to her sister. It was learned to-day that Chief of Police Foley knew as far back as last Friday that Morrison was a bigamist. On that day the Chief received the following letter, dated New York, Jan. 4:

Chief of Police of Mount Vernon:

Dear Sir: It may interest you to know that Alfred Morrison, who recently shot and killed his wife by accident, has, under the name of Fred Gordon, been married for eighteen years. His wife, Mrs. Gordon, is at her mother's, Mrs. Archer, 407 East Ninetieth Street, prostrated by the knowledge of his villainy. JUSTICE.

Chief Foley said that ever since the receipt of the letter he has been working on the case. He sent men to see Mrs. Gordon and Mrs. Archer, and brought out the facts of Morrison's bigamy. The Chief met by appointment District Attorney Andrews of Westchester County at the Grand Union Hotel, New York, to-day, and gave him copies of the Coroner's verdict and other data in the case. The District Attorney, it is said, will take two days to consider the case before moving.

Meanwhile a policeman has been stationed at the house, 7 Rich Avenue, where Morrison is staying, with instructions to remain in the same room with Morrison, pending further instructions. Morrison, who is frantic with fear of arrest, spends most of the day and night smoking cigarettes and pacing the floor. Acting under instructions from his counsel, Judge George C. Appell, he refused to talk to any reporters to-day.

"You can be sure that this case will be sifted to the very bottom," said Chief Foley, "no matter who does it." The Chief practically admitted that he was in communication with Mrs. Ellenberger, the sister of the dead woman, who has determined to prosecute Morrison, and it is thought she will be here to-morrow, when she will swear out a warrant for her brother-in-law's arrest, basing her accusation on information and belief. City Judge Adam Schatz has announced his willingness to issue a warrant under such circumstances.

Dr. I. W. Ferris of 160 South Ninth Avenue, who was the first physician to arrive at the Morrison house after the shooting, said to-day that he reached the residence between 10:30 and 11 o'clock on the night of Dec. 28, which was about three-quarters of an hour after the shot had been fired. Dr. Shipman arrived at 12:30 o'clock, and Coroner Banring at 1 o'clock. Dr. Ferris in describing the situation to-day said that Morrison was raving around the room suffering apparently more from fear than grief.

"At times he was on his knees," said Dr. Ferris, "but his ravings were not about his wife's condition, but whether he would be arrested, who was the best attorney to secure, &c. I found that the bullet had entered the woman's right shoulder, passed through her arm, and came out underneath, after which it entered the breast, breaking the ribs, and passed into the abdominal cavity. If the woman was standing up at the time of the shooting, as both she and Morrison said she was, it would have been absolutely impossible for the ball to have taken this course, even if Morrison had been sitting up in bed.

"I understood at the time that Morrison's pistol was in a leather holster under his pillow, and that he was put to the task of removing it before doing the shooting, a difficult feat for a somnambulist. After remaining in the room for about an hour and asking numerous questions, Coroner Banning turned to Morison and said, 'I will exonerate you,' whereupon Morrison embraced the Coroner, thanking him and weeping violently."

It has been learned that Louis de Bebian, formerly New York agent of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, an uncle by marriage of Morrison, and other wealthy relatives of the man have refused to assist him financially in his present trouble. Morrison's aunt, Mrs. Cohen, who has stuck to him, has written, however, to relatives in Belgium and France, and is confident that they will lend assistance.

MR. DALY'S DIVORCE SUIT.

Vice Chancellor to Recommend Decree—Jennie Joyce Daly Defendant.

The action for divorce of Philip Daly, Jr., against Jennie Joyce Daly was heard before Vice Chancellor Pitney, in Jersey City, in Chancery Chambers, yesterday. The Vice Chancellor, after hearing the testimony, said he would recommend to the Chancellor that a decree be granted.

Daly is the son of "Phil" Daly, the well-known sporting man, and is the proprietor of Elkwood Park. The defendant did not appear. She was represented by Mayor Benjamin Morris of Long Branch. She had made a general denial of her husband's charges. After the first interview her lawyers, Mr. Morris said, were unable to see her or get her address, and he had concluded to withdraw the defense.

Mr. Daly testified that he married Jennie Joyce Huss, the defendant, in Long Branch, July 13, 1894, and lived with her until the 30th of last July. On the 29th of July he told his wife he would be away all night. He returned, as he had really intended to, at 2 o'clock in the morning to his house, at 87 Second Avenue, and found all the doors locked. Then, he alleged, giving details, he found evidence against his wife. He ordered her to leave his house.

Mrs. Hartwell, who formerly kept a boarding house at 220 West Thirty-eighth Street, Manhattan, testified against Mrs. Daly and the co-respondent, Fred F. Wood.

WHALLEN ADMITS BRIBERY.

He Also Swears Out a Warrant for Senator Harrel's Arrest for Obtaining Money Under False Pretenses.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 8.—The bribery charge of State Senator S. B. Harrel against John H. Whallen, the political boss of Louisville, took a sensational turn to-day. Whallen admits the bribery in an affidavit. He to-day swore out a warrant of arrest against Harrel on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, in which he admits all the allegations of the Senator.

Whallen alleges that Harrel approached him saying $1,000 had been offered to him by the Goebel side to vote with them; $500 had been paid in cash and the remainder was to be delivered ten days after the end of the session if he remained "bought." Whallen further avers that Harrel said Goebel had promised him the Superintendency of the Western Kentucky Asylum for the Insane at Hopkinsville, but learning that Goebel had promised the same office to others Harel wished to throw his forces against him. Whallen alleges that Harrel asked for $500 cash to pay back the Goebel men, and Whallen admits that he gave this, and also $4,500, which was placed in the vaults of the Louisville Trust Company, to become the property of Harrel if the contest against the Republican officials fell through.

Whallen says his reason for giving the bribe was that he was opposed to Goebel; that he had advised his friends to bet that Goebel would be defeated, and that he had a right to protect them. The warrant sworn out by him was not sent to Frankfort to be served upon Senator Harrel, as he will appear in Louisville in answer to it.

Senator Harrel denies that he was bribed by the Goebel Democrats, and repeats his statement that he pretended to enter into the negotiations with Whallen solely for the purpose of exposing him.

The House of Representatives to-day passed till to-morrow the resolution of the Senate for the trial of Whallen and Charles Kyan before the Senate for contempt in attempting to bribe a member. This case will be taken up at once. The Grand Jury at Frankfort has not yet finished its investigation of the bribery charges, and the prospects are that it will go deeper. Among the witnesses summoned to appear before it to-morrow was President Milton H. Smith of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, it being currently charged that this company is furnishing the money for the purpose of fighting Goebel. Several attorneys and other officers of the same corporation were also summoned, including Treasurer W. W. Thompson.

BRADLEY NAMED FOR SENATOR.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 8.—The Republican joint caucus to-night nominated ex-Gov. William O. Bradley as the Republican candidate for Senator by acclamation, Congressman Boreing, the only other aspirant who had sought this honor from the minority, having instructed his friends not to present his name.

Representative Slack of Owensborough, in placing Bradley's name in nomination, reviewed the political situation as it has progressed since the Legislature convened and declared his belief "that the Democratic majority has determined to rob the present occupants of the State offices to which they were fairly and honestly elected by the people in November in spite of the most gigantic frauds that ever disgraced the State and put in their places the gang of conspirators who dominate the party in the majority in the Legislature."

He closed by dramatically declaring that the people would not submit to the unseating of Gov. Taylor.

Ex-Gov. Bradley, in his speech accepting the nomination, said that the State had never in its history had before it such a state of affairs as now exists. He said the very air was full of conspiracies. All of these had failed up to date, however, he said, and, "as sure as God reigns, the men who have been placed in these offices by the sovereign people will stay there."

WOODRUFF LEAVES COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican General Committee of Kings County last night, the resignation of Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff was received. It is understood that the action was taken by Mr. Woodruff because of inability to attend to the work of the committee, his time being taken up with his duties at Albany, and by work in connection with his Vice Presidential candidacy. Mr. Woodruff will retain his membership in the General Committee.

A meeting of the General Committee will be held to-night, at which it is expected that a resolution indorsing the Lieutenant Governor's Vice Presidential aspirations, similar to the one passed by the Executive Committee at a recent meeting, will be introduced.

THIRTY-FIRST PRIMARIES HELD.

The Republican and Democratic organizations of the Thirty-first Assembly District held primaries and conventions yesterday and placed in nomination candidates for Assembly in place of the late Edward C. Stone. The primary was an unofficial one, and was brought about by the death of Mr. Stone, the Democratic nominee, shortly after election.

The Republicans held their primary at 101 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, the polls being open from 3 to 7 P. M. At 8 o'clock the convention was called to order by Edward S. Clinch, and Albert G. Wilson nominated Samuel Scott Slater. A dozen members seconded the nomination, there being no opposition.

The Democrats held their convention at 107 and 109 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The polls were open from 3 to 7 P. M., and the vote turned out in full force. At 9 o'clock the convention was called to order by William P. Burr, who placed in nomination Leon W. Goldrich, who was originally nominated for the office, but was disqualified because he had been a teacher in the public schools and had not properly filed his resignation. No other names being presented, the Chair declared Mr. Goldrich nominated.

The question was raised as to whether or not a ballot should be taken on the nomination and also as to the legality of the primaries, as the law says that no convention shall be held until after the day of the primary. It was asserted that these points did not affect an unofficial primary. The election will be held on Jan. 23.

JUSTICE KELLOGG APPOINTED.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—Gov. Roosevelt has designated Justice S. Alonzo Kellogg of Plattsburg as an Associate Justice of the Appellate Division of the Court of Appeals, Third Department, to fill the vacancy caused by the designation of Justice Landon as an Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals.

Gov. Roosevelt, in announcing the appointment, stated that he had made it at the unanimous request of the Judges of the Appellate Division bench in the Third Department. The Governor says that he will probably appoint Justice Pardon C. Williams to the Appellate Division bench in the Fourth Department.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.

The corporation of the New York Botanical Garden held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the American Geographical Society, 11 West Twenty-ninth Street. Annual reports were received from Dr. N. L. Britton, the Secretary and Director-in-Chief, and from the committee on membership of which James I. Kane is Chairman. The corporation discussed the sending of a vessel to Trinidad, Jamaica, to collect specimens from the botanical gardens there. All the officers were re-elected, as follows: D. O. Mills, President; Andrew Carnegie, Vice President; C. F. Cox, Treasurer; Dr. N. L. Britton, Secretary. Andrew Carnegie, John I. Kane, Dr. W. Gilman Thompson, and Samuel Thorne were elected managers to serve for three years. Mr. Thorne was chosen in the place of the late Judge Charles P. Daly. A successor to Cornelius Vanderbilt was not chosen. Resolutions in memory of Judge Daly and Cornelius Vanderbilt were read and adopted.

Dr. Britton in his annual report reviewed the work accomplished last year on the grounds and buildings of the garden tract in the Bronx, which includes 250 acres. The number of species and varieties under cultivation and those native to the grounds aggregate, collectively, more than 4,000.

A decided increase in the numerical strength of the corporation is shown in the report of the committee on membership. During the year 185 new annual members and 67 life members qualified. C. P. Huntington and David B. Ivison have become Fellows of the garden, with a contribution of $1,000 each, and Mrs. Antoinette Eno Wood qualified as a patron, with a contribution of $5,000.

In his report the Treasurer shows a balance on hand of $283,839.75, which includes the endowment fund of $264,750. For development and maintenance during the year, $89,571.24 was paid.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Notice: If a purchase made here should prove unsatisfactory we will cheerfully refund the money. That has been the Macy principle for nearly half a century.

Continuation of the Following Sales:

Undermuslins, Embroideries, Household Linens, Men's Shirts, | Clothing, China and Glass, Housefurnishings, Blankets.

Writing Paper 7c. Pound.

Fine grade, satin-finished, advertised elsewhere as a bargain at 10c.

100 Envelopes for 9c.

They match the paper, and are quoted elsewhere as a bargain at 15c.

The Stationery department is prolific with other values relatively as great. For instance:

Cabinets containing 3½ quires refined Paper, four delicate tints, 39c.
Cabinets containing 2 quires Paper, two pretty shades, 19c.
Harcourt Quire Box

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 9, 1900.

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FOURTEEN PAGES

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE INDIVIDUAL.

In his brief address to the Central Federated Union on Sunday President Low of Columbia referred to the disappearance of the individual capitalist in the trust and of the individual laborer in the union. He thought that the individual had increased in importance politically, but economically he is not holding his own.

He certainly will not hold his own if the teachers and preachers of the shallow Socialism of the day can prevent it. The attempt to destroy individuality, to put a stop to individual effort and initiative, and establish what the dreamers of dreams call associative equality is a part of one of the notable social tendencies of the end of the century. President Low appears to think that the movement is already well advanced. It is in the labor unions. The trusts are as yet too new to permit us to speak with confidence of their ultimate influence. They have not been long enough under observation.

Corporations have not tended to put a check upon the capacity of the individual. They have had just the opposite effect. They have stimulated the ambition and the talents of the individuals who control them by supplying them with the power to do things. Capital is power, and as managers of corporations they control more power than they ever would have controlled as private individuals. Trusts are only corporations in combination. Of course, there are fewer managers, fewer persons in active control, but they are all kept at the full stretch of their powers. There is no danger of the extinction of individuality among the men who manage the trusts. As for the officers and managers of the corporations that have been absorbed by trusts, we should say that so far as they loved a life of leisure they might succumb to the vice of idleness; but most of them, no doubt, find new fields for their abilities. However, if it shall prove that the trusts tend to smother the separate capacities of the individual, to that extent they will be an economic evil and do us harm.

Socialism, at bottom, is the antithesis of individualism. Manliness withers and self-reliance perishes under its blighting touch. An association in which the principle that the injury of one is the concern of all is rigidly applied must tend to make the individual less competent to look out for himself. He knows that the organization will look out for him and trusts to it more or less completely to protect him and his interests.

The Socialistic theory has come to be accepted as the guiding principle by many labor unions. It is not difficult to prove that labor unions are beneficial. They help a great many men to better places and higher wages than they would be able to secure for themselves in open competition. But that is not the point. The unions may accomplish the greatest good of the greatest number and yet do harm to the ambitious and capable few by compelling them to keep step with the slothful and incompetent. Many men are helped up, but some are pulled down. The average level is attained at the cost of the individuals who are held back.

The professed aim of the teachers of Socialism nowadays is to abolish inequality of condition. In reality they aim at the abolition of all difference in ability among men. The dead level of associative equality can be attained only when society adjusts itself to the capacities of its least capable members. The slowest man will set the pace. The reasoning of the Socialist writers on these matters may be judged by this example from ACHILLE LORIA'S "Economic Foundations of Society":

> As a matter of fact, the present disparity in the physical and moral powers of individuals is largely a by-product of the régime of capitalism itself, and it may reasonably be expected that the prevailing inequalities among producers will be to a large extent neutralized under non-capitalistic conditions.

This is, of course, altogether topsy-turvy. It is the inequalities among men that have produced the régime of capitalism, not capitalism that has produced the inequalities. If all men had been recreated equal and had remained equal, all men would now be living in pits or caves, and there would be no capital, no banks, no trusts, no money devil, and Mr. BRYAN would be making chipped flint arrowheads instead of speeches. No, not even the arrowheads, for that implies advancement and consequently inequality. The first early man who forsook the peaked stick for a flint arrowhead was a genius. In our day such men, if they are members of unions, are always striving to rise above the level of associative equality.

Municipal ownership and operation of "public utilities" is one of the modern recipes for suppressing individualism. It is the one that is most persistently pressed upon the attention of the public, and it captivates a great many minds that do not take the trouble to picture forth its consequences to the community and to the individual. All the nostrums of Socialism proceed from the eternal struggle of man to improve upon natural conditions. It is a laudable and necessary effort. The struggle for existence under the conditions established by nature is a pretty wolfish competition. There are great numbers of poor creatures who would go to the wall altogether if somebody did not extend a helping hand. A humane society cannot permit any of its members to go to the wall if that disaster can be averted. In all arrangements for the relief of the incapable and the unfortunate some measure of self-sacrifice on the part of the able and prosperous is implied, is necessary. But remedies that hamper the individual and narrow his range stand in the way of society's advancement and hinder progress. Because some men are incapable of earning two dollars a day modern Socialism insists that any man who has got together a million dollars in a lifetime has not earned it, but stolen it; and it proposes as a measure of relief for the two-dollar class the absolute prohibition of the million-dollar class.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

The crop of rumors which arise spontaneously in London about the situation in South Africa, and which are promptly forwarded to New York seem unmistakably to denote two things. One is that there is no real news. The other is that public feeling is in a state of extreme tension. Darkness and heat constitute the most favorable environment for the development of rumors.

For what is going on in South Africa we have to trust to a general judgment of the situation, assuming that both the British and the Boer commanders are taking intelligent views of their own interests. It seems to be clear that the Boers are now beginning to increase the pressure upon the garrison at Ladysmith. Whether the advance which has been so brilliantly repulsed by Sir GEORGE WHITE can properly be called a serious attack on the place is not so certain. What seems to be certain is that the artillery fire which the Boers have been keeping up for weeks, and which the British have found progressively annoying, has now been supplemented by advances of the infantry, which may have the character of serious attacks or merely of reconnoissances in force. In the latter case, the main purpose they are meant to serve may be to keep the garrison continually on the alert, and to give them no chance for rest. Doubtless the point of exhaustion will be hastened by these means.

Immediately after Gen. BULLER'S disastrous repulse, it was very commonly expected that the Boers would take the occasion of their victory to attack Ladysmith at once. We gave then some of the considerations which to us made this seem unlikely. The repulse made it evident that Gen. BULLER could do nothing toward the relief of the beleaguered town before the arrival of heavy reinforcements. Meanwhile, the Boers, by strengthening their intrenchments, were enabling themselves to withstand, by means of a smaller force than had been necessary before, any attack that BULLER could make upon them. Now it seems that they have been assisted by a rise in the Tugela, which increases the difficulty of fording it. That being so, they could afford to wait. Time was with them and against the British. The longer they delayed their attack upon Ladysmith before the British reinforcements had actually arrived and become available, the less effective resistance they would be apt to encounter. Lord ROBERTS and Lord KITCHENER are expected to be in Cape Town to-day, but there are no troops with them. Instead of wondering why the Boers have delayed their attack so long, it seems that we should rather wonder why they should have made it so soon, if indeed this is the serious and definitive attack which is now reported to have been repulsed. Gen. WHITE had already reported that he was "very hard pressed." The longer the pressure is kept up, the harder it will be, and the less the loss of the assailants may be expected to be. The most favorable time for an assault would thus seem to be the latest moment before the British reinforcements became available.

It is rather curious that the British interest and apprehension seem to have been concentrated entirely upon Ladysmith, to the neglect of Kimberley. It is true that the garrison of Ladysmith is much the larger, comprising, apparently, some ten or twelve thousand men. But the Boers would doubtless forego the capture of half of their number to insure the seizure of CECIL RHODES. No arrival at Pretoria could bring anything like so much joy to the inhabitants and to the Government as that of this eminent promoter and empire-maker. And there seems to be every reason for supposing that British affairs on the Cape Colony side are in quite as desperate a case as on the side of Natal. Neither Gen. BULLER'S force nor Lord METHUEN'S is where it would be but for the beleaguering of these towns. The British force would probably have all gone in by way of Durban and Port Elizabeth. Lord METHUEN'S force is as distinctly as Gen. BULLER'S a "relief expedition," and one has failed as decisively as the other. Indeed, Kimberley seems to be much more at the mercy of the besiegers by reason of its smaller garrison. The capture of either of these places would be the greatest blow the British Empire has received for more than a century, or since the surrender of CORNWALLIS. The capture of both would be a heavy blow to civilization.

THE STATE PRISONS.

The most striking fact in the report of the State Prison Commission is that the number of inmates in all the prisons of the State has fallen in four years from 12,661 to 10,350, or by over 18 per cent. During this period the population of the State has increased, according to the most trustworthy estimate, from 6,500,000 to 7,100,000, so that the average of prisoners in the prisons has fallen from 1 in 513 to 1 in 686 of the total population. As there has certainly been no relaxation of the administration of the criminal law, this is very encouraging.

As a result of their study of the prisons for the past five years, the commission this year recommend some important changes in the administration of punishment. They all have a common object—the promotion of the possibility of returning the inmates of the prisons to society able and willing to lead honest lives. No one will dispute the enormous value of such work if it can be accomplished, and every measure looking to its accomplishment that does not tend to impair the safety of the community is worthy of a trial. The most important measure recommended by the commission is the adoption of the term of imprisonment pronounced by the court as the maximum term, which can be shortened conditionally by designated officials when evidence is given that the prisoner is fitted to make the experiment of honest employment of liberty. This involves release on parole only, and it requires that all shall be done that is practicable in the prisons to fit the prisoner to earn his living, and that employment shall be provided at the time of his release on parole. Meanwhile the commission recommend the abolition of all that tends to impair the self-respect of the prisoners and the adoption of all practicable means to stimulate it. It is a very worthy purpose.

THE WAIL OF THE FRENCH-CANADIAN PRIESTHOOD.

There has nothing more pathetic been published in connection with the present troubles of England than the article from the Clerical organ in Quebec of which we gave an abstract yesterday morning. It is the passionate complaint of the belated and outstripped against those who have passed ahead, the nervous and petulant cry for revenge by the weak, the slow, the narrow, against the strong and swift. It is as sincere as it is unavailing, and one feels those in whom their fate awakens this helpless rage have in their sentiments and ideals much that is fine and appealing.

The one fear that the author of the article feels most deeply is that the English-speaking peoples of Canada and the United States shall unite by the annexation of the former, and his one hope is that in the Transvaal shall begin that process of the destruction of the two English-speaking races in which alone lies the chance of rescue for his own people.

"Once annexed to the United States," he cries, "Canada would become rapidly and wholly English. Engulfed in the turbulent sea of American life, swallowed up in the mire of the National schools, immersed in the great swirl of Yankee business, could we long retain our French-Canadian traits and characteristics? What, indeed, would there be left of us at the end of fifty years or so? Would not ours be the fate which was that of our former compatriots of New Orleans? We believe that if Canada became a part of the United States another century would see us without a trace of the spirit, the language, or the customs of our fathers."

Against this calamity the writer sees but one protection.

> The people of the earth have at length awakened from their stupor and their torpor with regard to England and have solemnly branded her the great corruptress of the globe, the unjust dominatrix, the queen of evil and of misfortune; they are preparing now to cast her under the ban of the civilized world.
>
> All the accumulated wrath of three centuries may be suddenly and brusquely let loose in a terrible tempest which shall overwhelm and cast down this colossus. At the present moment England carries herself with a superb arrogance which seems to defy not only all the peoples of the earth, but to carry itself on even beyond. Who knows but very soon she may crave mercy of the nations she has so insolently treated and humbly ask that they may leave her some few fragments only of her ancient empire? And when the other peoples shall have burst their yokes, shall the French-Canadians continue to endure the oppression? The chances of the fight, so long favorable to the oppressors, are at last with us.
>
> More complete still will be our emancipation if the United States are enveloped in the same punishment with England, as they have shared with her the odium of the same system of oppression and domination of others. We have seen the opposition to the French-Canadian race which has shown itself in Americanism and which is indeed the basis and essence of it.
>
> If this insolent Republic be with England humiliated, and if the English race be stricken in Europe and in America by the justice of man and the justice of Heaven, it will be less insolent to the rest of the world and will leave to French-Canadians to freely develop their own country.

It is with entire respect for the Catholic Church that we remark that this is the utterance not of the French-Canadian as a representative of his race but of the priest who happens to be a French-Canadian. This is seen in the curious disregard of the facts as to the real condition of that race in Canada. It is absurd to speak of them as "oppressed" when the actual head of the Government of the Dominion is a French-Canadian, and when the liberties of the race as citizens of the Dominion include the free advocacy of the most unpatriotic and disloyal notions. The real complaint of the priestly writer is not that the people to which he belongs have not all the rights that other citizens have, but that the class to which he belongs have not special privileges inconsistent with the rights of others. This is as completely out of harmony with the principles and policy of enlightened Catholics as it is contrary to the spirit of the age and of the countries so bitterly condemned. In the United States and in Great Britain the Catholic Church has prospered in every way, has increased in numbers, in resources, in the energy and zeal of its members and its ministers as it has not done in any other lands of equal extent. And this because it has enjoyed the very liberty which the French-Canadian Clerical organ so fiercely denounces. With the passage of time and the steady progress of real civilization across the Northern border, the Catholics of the Province of Quebec will come to see the immense advantages they reap from the reign of equality and justice, and will be as happy in it as are their more enlightened brothers on this side.

A MEASURE OF PROSPERITY.

The iron market has long been considered the great barometer of business. Newspaper advertising is an equally infallible index of trade conditions.

If THE TIMES had no other measure of the prosperity of the country during the year 1899 than its own advertising business it would conclude that it was a year of very great commercial activity. This short comparative statement of the volume of THE TIMES'S advertising in 1898 and 1899 tells the story:

	Agate Lines.
1899	3,378,750
1898	2,433,193
Increase	945,557

Per cent. of increase, 38.8.

The large increase in the circulation of THE TIMES in 1899 warranted a material advance in the rates charged for advertising. This advance was made. Notwithstanding the higher cost, the volume of the business increased 38.8 per cent.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In a discussion of the sensational charges so often made against New York's ambulance system and ambulance surgeons, The Medical Record sets itself about midway between the accused and the accusers, and declares that there is need on the one side for juster recognition of much faithful and efficient work, and on the other for the immediate adoption of improved methods by which several real abuses of long standing could be remedied. The Record admits that ambulance surgeons do occasionally make grave mistakes in diagnosis, but infallibility is not to be expected, it says, from young men with only six months, if as many, of practical medical experience. They generally do their best, and that the best is far from bad is shown by the fact that though hundreds of ambulance calls are answered every day in this city, only seven errors of importance enough to attract the attention of a vigilant press have been noted in the last eighteen months. The fault lies, according to The Record, not in the young surgeons, but in the system under which they are assigned to work, in which they are forced to decide without assistance or advice on cases often complex or obscure. For dangers of this sort it is suggested that ambulance service should be the close instead of the beginning of a hospital career. The accusation that patients are transferred from one hospital to another, often to the peril, and sometifes to the loss, of their lives is admitted by The Record to be well founded, and it has no words of palliation for a wrong so gross and obvious. The explanation of these transfers, of course, is the desire of each hospital to keep down its own death rate. Properly attained, a low death rate is a legitimate source of pride, but when it results from the hasty removal of patients likely to die it is disgraceful and criminal. In conclusion The Record says: "There should be no such thing as questioning the fact whether or not a given patient is a suitable one for any particular hospital. Every institution having an ambulance should take any and every case presenting itself. In case of accident every victim is a suitable one for every hospital professing to care for emergency cases. If there is doubt as to the seriousness of the injury, the patient should be taken to the hospital for necessary diagnosis and treated there until he recovers or dies."

—At last the real reason why so many apparently sane people insist that this year is the beginning of a new century has been revealed. No more will we be obliged to go through complex arithmetical calculations based on the existence of an almost unimaginable and certainly non-existent year 0; no longer will it be necessary to repeat that a century is 100 years, and not 99. The secret is out, and the families and nations hitherto at deadly odds over this momentous question are now provided with an admirable excuse for living together in peace. The man to whose courage and frankness the possibility of calm is due is Sir COURTNEY BOYLE, an Englishman whom we are delighted to call eminent, though we confess that we never heard of him before. In a letter to The London Times the amiable Sir COURTNEY writes: "The question, When should the twentieth century be considered as beginning? may be safely dealt with from the point of view of expediency only. Inasmuch as those persons who desire to reach the twentieth century are probably more numerous than those who care nothing for any such record, it seems to me that they should be gratified at the earliest moment. There is no reason why essayists, preachers, and paragraphists should have to postpone their eloquence on the subject till 1901, and I therefore venture to think that we may in this country follow the example of Germany." That is what the world's people would call "good stuff." It is also in its way a good argument—the first one of any weight whatever that has been presented on that side of the controversy. What Sir COURTNEY in effect says is this: Life is uncertain. There will be many a funeral before Jan. 1, 1901, and unless, by an entirely innocent and harmless misstatement of an inconsequential fact, we pretend that the new century has already begun, thousands and thousands of nice folks in every country will be deprived of an inexpensive but appreciable joy. Who can long resist such an appeal as that? It is with the greatest difficulty that we refrain from abjuring the cruel truth at once.

—In the very notable article on British tactics, contributed to last Sunday's TIMES by Capt. LESLIE J. PERRY, the sorrowful mystery of England's present ill-success in South Africa was discussed with force and knowledge by a competent critic of military operations. But though Capt. PERRY explained clearly enough just what mistake it is that the three British leaders have committed, and showed that it is one into which British Generals have often fallen in the past, yet he did not cast any light at all upon the vastly more difficult question of how experienced and well-read officers could adopt methods the weakness of which is apparent to the veriest tyro. BULLER and METHUEN and their immediate subordinates certainly know both the utility and the necessity of flanking movements in attacks upon intrenched positions; as certainly they are at least theoretically familiar with the effects of the fire of modern rifles and cannon on troops in close formation. Yet they calmly duplicated plans that had failed miserably, and not for the first time, in our war of 1812! It is not enough to say that they misjudged the courage and efficiency of the Boers. South African history is no secret, and much as the British, for good reasons and bad, may dislike the inhabitants of the Transvaal, they were hardly likely to hold them in utter contempt as fighting men. Talk to any American officer, and he instantly points out the errors in the British campaign, but ask the American officers why the errors occur, and he is lost for an answer. Neither stupidity nor madness can be offered as a solution of the problem, for these men are sane and intelligent. It's the most aggravating of puzzles.

—A New Yorker recently returned from France, when questioned as to his opinion of that country as a place of residence, declared that on the whole he did not like it. When pressed for the reason of his dislike, he thought a while and finally said, "Well, France has lots of good points, but—you can't get any real imported cheese there." It was suggested that the country which made the best cheeses in the world had little need for importing them. The traveler admitted the force of the objection, but clung to his grievance nevertheless and insisted that he could not be content without imported cheese. In a way, of course, this is merely an absurdity, and therefore laughable, but isn't there, after all, something in the man's idea? Strictly speaking, the excellence of a cheese depends upon its ingredients and its method of manufacture, but in another sense the enjoyment it can bestow is indubitably increased by the knowledge that it comes from afar and is a more or less expensive rarity. It is just possible that American cheeses gain an added flavor from a journey across the sea.

—Here is a nut for etymologists to crack. Commenting on the escape of WINSTON CHURCHILL from Pretoria, The London News says: "CHURCHILL seems to bear a charmed life, and we sincerely hope no aprosopoleptic bullet will interrupt what promises to be a most brilliant and picturesque career." It is suggested that an aprosopoleptic bullet is one that doesn't hit you in front, but it isn't exactly easy to get that meaning out of the queer word.

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S DENTIST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After reading in THE TIMES of Dec. 31 the interesting account of the Washington funeral parade in this city, I happened to take up Longworth's City Directory for 1801, and found in it an allusion to one of the commonplace incidents in Washington's life in the advertisement of John Greenwood, who was Washington's dentist.

The advertisement or notice, which may possess interest at the present time, is worded as follows: "J. Greenwood, dentist to the late President George Washington, informs the Public, that he continues to perform every operation incident to the Teeth and Gums, from the fixing up of a single tooth to a complete set. The approbation which the late illustrious Washington was pleased to bestow on him, he flatters himself, is a sufficient recommendation of his abilities as a Dentist.

"Extract from General Washington's Letter:

"'January 6, 1799.—I shall always prefer your services to that of any other in the line of your present profession.'

"N. B. His prices are very moderate, as no person can excel him in facility and neatness of performance.

"J. Greenwood may be consulted at his house, No. 13 Park, which is the fourth door (towards St. Paul's Church) from the Theatre."

In this connection I may say that the late Col. Daniel Stinson, who was connected with the United States Army for more than sixty years and who died in 1891, aged about ninety-five, told me that Greenwood showed him at his office, which was then in the lower part of Greenwich street—at that time the court end of the town—one of Washington's teeth which he had extracted and preserved—perhaps this very tooth was the cause of Washington's letter of commendation, though had Washington and Greenwood lived until the present time, with the advance and improvement in the dental science, as in everything else, it is reasonable to suppose that Washington would no have presented the distorted expression of the mouth as seen in some of his portraits. MANDEVILLE MOWER.
New York, Jan. 3, 1900.

AN EARNEST CRITIC.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dear Mr. Times No one of your Readers needs to be prophet, to Declare you openly that if you Keep on by trowing us such a poor intelligent editorial articles; as the one headed in the Sunday Times of December 17 ("The Britisch Defeats,") and December 24, "The two Republics") is enough to See your finish all right, your éditor, and your paper, will go to Devil in a very schort time, as for the former we would have no regret, but for the latter it will be regrettable, for not longer than Six months ago was the most intelligent and instructive respectable paper I shall almost say in the World. But when you confront such raisonnement as in the articles afore mentioned, With the short abrégér of general Washington and Lafayette in the Sundays Times December 17, Who for one hundred and some years ago Compelled the Britisch to leave new york and made them understand, that Oncle Sams. was able to Do his housecleaning very well himself. For if.," Waschington and—Lafayette said to them;? if you are as Dirthy im england as you treed to be in américa then housecleaning in england must be a terrible job.

Now Mr. Times as for you it is high time to remédie to this State of affaires, you are getting to much independent yourself, and you are paying big weges to your éditor, and I think he is housecleaning you for fair, if you Dont bounce him very soon; your Readers schall not be Surprised to see you and him Surrender to us, one fine morning with armes-et-baggages, and we'll Send you with your english Sentiments over to england Where you will have a fine occasion to go to Modder River to finisch your brilliante —Carrière. I feel sorry for my bad writing but I hope you will understand me all the same. FRANCOIS ANNESERE.
New-York January 1st 1900.

NUGGETS.

Justifiable Circumstances.

She—Don't you think it is better to marry for love than for money?

He—Certainly—if the contracting parties are both wealthy.—Chicago News.

Quite Bostonian.

He—To prove the sincerity of my intentions, I have brought this solitaire adornment for your engagement ring.

She—I must say, my friend, that your speech has the true ring.—Boston Courier.

An Easier Way Out.

Proprietor—If you don't stop eating so much candy I'll have to let you go.

Drug Clerk—Oh, say now, you know I'm a valuable clerk; suppose you just quit keeping candy.—Chicago Record.

Almost Too Much.

"You are my ideal," he said earnestly; "the only girl I ever loved, the only girl I ever could love. No other could possibly fill the void in my heart."

"And if you never had met me, George," she asked anxiously, "would you never have cared for any girl at all?"—Chicago Post.

A Woman of Influence.

"My wife is a wonderful woman." "Ever write a book?" "No." "Play, perhaps?" "No." "President of a woman's club?" "Wrong again." "Has political aspirations?" "Not one." "Then for goodness sakes what's wonderful about her?" "We live in a flat, and she succeeded in having our janitor discharged."—Philadelphia Record.

THE MASTER'S FRIEND.

Bertrand Shadwell in Chicago Record.

The master must to a distant land,
With a foreign foe to fight;
And the master's wife was glad of it,
But she hid her false delight,
And came to him with a tearful face
And begged of him to stay;
But the master's hound was sorry,
And it went and it hid away.

The master's ship, from the harbor's mouth,
Beat out to the stormy sea;
And his wife staid late at my lady's ball,
Rejoicing to be free.
They said she shone like a jewel there,
And she heard it with delight.
But she could not sleep for the master's hound,
For it howled through the livelong night.

The master died—he was shot to death
In that land beyond the sea—
And they brought his body home, to lie
In a grave by the cypress tree;
And the master's widow hid her face
And made believe she cried;
But the master's hound staid by his grave
Till it starved to death—and died.

BOYD CAPTURES A FILIPINO GENERAL

RIZAL IS NOW HIS PRISONER

Schwan Takes Some of Noriel's Artillery—Insurgents Have Lost 205 Men in Latest Fights.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Gen. Otis to-day cabled the War Department of the movements of troops during the past few days. On Saturday at Binan, on the shore of Laguna de Bay, the column advancing under Schwan encountered the insurgents 800 strong, commanded by Gen. Noriel. The Filipinos were driven west to Silong, leaving three of their six pieces of artillery in Schwan's hands.

At daylight this morning Boyd, with a part of the Thirty-seventh Infantry, surrounded the troops of Gen. Rizal, east of Las Banos, with the result that Rizal is now a prisoner. Gen. Otis reports:

"Bates pursuing enemy in south with vigor, Schwan's column moving along shore of Laguna de Bay struck 800 insurgents under Gen. Noriel at Binan 6th inst., and drove them westward on Silang; captured place, from which point cavalry pushed through to Indang. Schwan captured three of Noriel's six pieces of artillery and will take remainder, also his transportation, with records and large quantity of ammunition.

"Two battalions of Twenty-eighth, part of Wheaton's column, struck enemy near Imus yesterday, killing and wounding 140.

"Berkheimer, with battalion of Twenty-eighth, struck enemy intrenched west of Bacoor yesterday morning; enemy left on field 65 dead, 40 wounded, and 32 rifles. Our loss thus far: Lieut. Cheney, Fourth Infantry; 4 enlisted men killed, 24 enlisted men wounded. Expected that Schwan's troops will cut off retreat of enemy's Cavite army. Wheaton moving to-day on Das Marinas.

"Boyd, Thirty-seventh Infantry, moved east from Las Banos, surrounded troops of Gen. Rizal at daylight, capturing Rizal and considerable property. It is expected that Cavite and Batangus provinces will be cleared up soon. In the north, Leonhaeuser, with three companies of Twenty-fifth, attacked robber bands in Arayat Mountain, dispersed them, destroying their barracks and subsistence. Found there five of our prisoners, whom they had picked up on the railroad; three killed and two seriously wounded. These northern robber bands will be actively pursued."

MANILA, Jan. 8.—Gen. Schwan's column, advancing to the south, occupied Binang. One American was killed and three were wounded. Nine of the enemy's dead were found on the field after the fight. A number of rifles were captured and several prisoners were taken.

Johnson, a deserter from the Sixth United States Artillery, clothed in a Major's uniform, was found among the insurgent dead at Noveleta yesterday.

Gen. Wheaton is moving toward Perez das Marinas to-day.

A force of Filipinos charged twelve men of the Third Cavalry, who were scouting behind San Fernando de Laubon. One trooper and three horses and carbines were captured. The enemy then fled.

LONG THANKS HARE AND HOWZE.

The Secretary Also Congratulates the Rescued Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Secretary Long has addressed the following cablegram to Admiral Watson:

"Washington, Jan. 8, 1900.

"Watson, Manila:

"Convey hearty thanks to Hare and Howze and congratulations to Gillmore and men."

The following cablegram has been received from Gen. Otis under date of Manila, Jan. 7:

"Admiral Watson has cabled the names of the navy rescued prisoners, one officer, eleven men. The remaining prisoners, fourteen in number, are as follows: Civilians—G. W. Langford, Manila; David Brown, St. Paul; J. W. O'Brien, London; Soldiers—George T. Hachett, H. Archie L. Gordon, K, Third Infantry; William Bruce, Elmer Honnyman, First Nevada Cavalry; Frank Stone, Leland S. Smith, Signal Corps; Albert O. Bishop, I, Third Artillery; Sergt. Frank McDonald, L, Twenty-first Infantry; Harry F. Huber, Hospital Corps; Martin Brennan, James P. Curran, Sixteenth Infantry."

PLAGUE CASES IN MANILA.

Disease So Far Has Been Confined to Native Classes—Americans Are in Little Danger.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The plague has broken out in Manila beyond a doubt, as appears from the following cablegram received by Surgeon General Sternberg:

Manila, Jan. 6.

Three bubonic natives. GREENLEAF.

The signer is Col. Greenleaf, Assistant Surgeon General and Chief Surgeon in the Philippines.

It was suspected last week that the disease had obtained a footing in Manila, but it was not until Col. Greenleaf's report that the fact was established. The first effect probably will be to have quarantine laid upon all shipping coming from Manila. The town will be placed under the most rigid sanitary regulations, and this work will be undertaken by Col. Greenleaf pending the arrival at Manila of the Marine Hospital Service officials now on the way. Gen. Sternberg says that Col. Greenleaf is exceptionally well fitted to cope with the present emergency, and he has no doubt that the disease will soon be stamped out.

It is noted that the cases of plague reported are confined to the native class, and it is said that that has been the case in most of the cities of Asia, where the disease has appeared. It is notably true of Hongkong, where it has existed for many months, without causing any considerable fatality among the European population. It was probably from Hongkong that the disease found its way to Manila. The medical officers at all times have been on the watch to prevent this, but owing to the short distance from Hongkong to Manila, and the large amount of traffic carried on in a small way by native junks and dhows, the ultimate introduction of the disease into Manila was inevitable.

MANILA, Jan. 8.—The bubonic plague is yet sporadic. There have been six cases and four deaths. Preparations are being made to establish hospitals for disinfecting and quarantine.

Great numbers of provincial natives are coming to Manila, with the result that the city is overcrowded, the increase in accommodations being inadequate, and the rice necessary for foodstuffs is more expensive than at any period during the last twelve years. The plague is dangerous to the overcrowded, under-fed, and unwashed natives and Chinamen. Americans avoiding direct contact with the disease are safe.

LIEUT. CHENEY DIES AT IMUS.

Succumbs to Wounds Received in a Skirmish with Filipinos.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Gen. Otis has cabled news of the death of First Lieut. Ward Cheney, Fourth Infantry, at Imus, at 11:45 o'clock yesterday morning, of wounds received in a skirmish there.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 8.—The news was received in this city to-day of the death yesterday at Imus of Lieut. Ward Cheney, Fourth Regiment, United States Army. Lieut. Cheney was graduated from Yale in 1896, and was one of the most prominent men of his class. He was the son of Col. Frank W. Cheney of South Manchester, Conn., and was twenty-five years old. He was one of ten of the family to graduate from Yale. At Yale he was one of the leaders of his class, and was elected to many class honors, notably the Junior Promenade Committee and the senior society of Skull and Bones. He was a high-stand man also, and was elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa in junior year.

After graduation Lieut. Cheney went on the editorial force of The Hartford Courant, and remained there until the outbreak of the war, when he enlisted in Company G, First Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, and went into camp at Niantic. In June, 1898, he was appointed Second Lieutenant in the regular army by President McKinley and joined the Fourth Infantry at Fort McPherson. While in camp there Lieut. Cheney was taken ill with fever, and was obliged to return to his home for a time, after a short stay at Fort Sheridan. In the early part of 1899 he was ordered with his regiment to Manila, and arrived there in March last, going immediately into action. For gallantry in action last Summer he was recommended for a brevet by Major Bubb, commanding his battalion in the Fourth Regiment, and later on he acted as Captain of Company H when in active service.

RADICAL MEASURES IN HONOLULU.

Board of Health Burns All Plague Infected Buildings.

HONOLULU, Jan. 1.—Seven additional cases of plague have developed since last advices, making thirteen cases all told to date. The three cases were discovered on the night of the 28th ultimo, and four cases have been reported during the past forty-eight hours.

The Board of Health has decided to take radical steps to stamp out the scourge. A portion of the infected district was condemned and burned to the ground yesterday. Three buildings and a large warehouse were destroyed by fire. The future policy of the Health authorities will be to destroy all infected buildings.

There is still a feeling of doubt as to the nature of the disease. The majority of intelligent people do not consider it plague. But the fact remains that the victims are stricken and die very suddenly. If the trouble is not plague, it is something akin to it.

The presence of the disease in this city is commencing to worry the sugar men. They have an idea that Hawaiian sugar may be refused at United States ports if shipped from Honolulu. To get around this difficulty the new crop may be shipped from ports outside of Honolulu, Honolulu being the only infected port. It is believed that the Federal authorities will agree to this plan, and allow the marketing of the 1899 crop.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—A letter from Honolulu, dated Dec. 30, says:

"The curious spectacle is presented here of a revival of the shotgun quarantine around the plague infected district, while sanitary measures and disinfection have been practically abandoned. The Board of Health called out the National Guard three days after Christmas because of the discovery of five new cases of plague, two of which proved fatal. It is now paying $1,000 a day for this protection, and the result of this strict guard is demoralizing. Many poor Chinese and Japanese who worked in the American quarter are starving.

"There have been seventeen known cases of bubonic plague in Honolulu to date. There have been a number of other deaths, which were probably due to plague, but the Board of Health has not officially so declared them. Passenger traffic between the islands is practically at a standstill.

"The America Maru, which arrived here from San Francisco Dec. 27, discharged her passengers and freight by means of lighters. The transport Grant, with the Forty-eighth Infantry, arrived a few hours after the America Maru. Her commander refused to come in the harbor or have anything but the barest communication with the pilots and port officials, and started for Manila after a stop of not more than an hour."

Asks Money to Send Spaniards Home.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The Secretary of War has sent to Congress a request for an urgent deficiency appropriation of $750,000 to supplement the $1,500,000 heretofore appropriated for the repatriation of the Spanish prisoners and their families held by the insurgents in the Philippines, from those islands to Spain, in accordance with the treaty of Paris.

LAWTON FUND STILL GROWS.

Gen. Corbin Thinks There Is About $85,000 in Sight—Over $67,000 Is in Hand or Reported.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The Lawton home fund is attaining noble proportions, and Gen. Corbin is of the opinion that there is now about $85,000 in sight. The contributions turned in since noon Saturday, or reported, amount to $18,976.23, making the grand total at noon to-day $67,409.55.

Gen. Corbin says that in addition to this, it is reported to him that there is a fund of $10,000 in San Francisco and another of $6,000 in New York not yet turned in, and there is no doubt that other sums will be reported.

CUBAN PRISON INVESTIGATION.

Conditions Even Worse than Supposed —Men Confined for Years Waiting Trial for Slight Offenses.

HAVANA, Jan. 8.—The prison investigation being carried on by Judge Advocate Dudley and Major Runcie reveals a state of affairs even worse than had been expected, and Gen. Wood says that summary measures will be necessary to prevent further unnecessary hardship and suffering.

Many cases seem to have been absolutely forgotten. Men have been found who have been waiting for years to be tried. Some of these were not even discovered by Gen. Ludlow's commission of ten months ago. Some of the unfortunates have been in detention several years for offenses so slight that, had these been committed in the United States, the offenders would have been let off with a small fine or a few days' imprisonment.

The principal opponents of reform, Gen. Wood finds, are the Judges and Fiscals, who do not wish the fee system abolished, but would prefer the continuance of the old Spanish methods, under which they get all the money a man has, and then leave him to rot in jail, awaiting trial. Sixty names were presented to Gen. Wood to-day with recommendations of immediate pardon. Judge Advocate Dudley and Major Runcie have been working hard, and are astounded at the discoveries they are making.

BODIES OF WAR VICTIMS.

Those Buried at Santiago and Elsewhere in Cuba to be Brought Here.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Quartermaster General Ludington has made arrangements for the shipment to this country of the bodies of about 100 soldiers disinterred at Santiago last Spring and detained there until this time on account of the sanitary precautions against the introduction of contagious diseases.

The bodies will be taken to New York, where those identified and claimed will be transferred to relatives or friends for private burial. The remainder will be brought to Washington for reinterment in the Arlington National Cemetery by the side of other victims of the Spanish war.

Burial parties are now engaged in collecting the bodies of all other soldiers buried in Cuban soil, including those who have died since the termination of hostilities at the various military stations. These bodies will also be brought to this country, and all that are not claimed will be buried at the Arlington Cemetery.

Promotions in the Engineer Corps.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The appointment of Lieut. Col. William Ludlow of the engineers to be a Brigadier General in the regular army has caused the following promotions in the Corps of Engineers:

Major W. H. Heuer, stationed at San Francisco, to be Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. C. McD. Townsend, stationed at Rock Island, Ill., to be Major; First Lieut. Robert McGregor, stationed at Little Rock, Ark., to be Captain; Second Lieut. F. W. Alstaetter, stationed at Willets Point, N. Y., to be First Lieutenant; Additional Second Lieut. B. M. Markham, stationed at St. Augustine, Fla., to be Second Lieutenant.

Gen. Greely Progressing Well.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Brig. Gen. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, United States Army, who was attacked by a drunken man at his home last evening, is resting well, and, aside from the shock and the weakness attendant upon the loss of blood, experiences no serious hurt as a result of the encounter. The physicians believe that his skull has not been injured, and, though he will probably be confined to his bed for some time, a comparatively rapid recovery is looked for.

MRS. DREXEL'S BIG DANCE

Cotillion at Sherry's in Honor of Miss Ellen Drexel Paul.

Elaborate Decorations and Some of the Handsomest Gowns Seen This Season Were Worn.

Mrs. John R. Drexel, who was Miss Troth of Philadelphia, gave last evening at Sherry's large ballroom the first large and notable private dance of the season. The dance was in honor of Miss Ellen Drexel Paul of Philadelphia, a niece of Mr. Drexel's. Mr. and Mrs. Drexel are living this Winter in the house owned by Mr. James A. Burden, Jr., 8 East Sixty-ninth Street, but following the new fashion, adopted by many hostesses, particularly in London, she preferred to give the entertainment at Sherry's, thus avoiding the upsetting of her handsome house The whole third floor, with the ball and reception rooms and palm garden smoking room, was reserved by Mrs. Drexel for her guests, as well as all the reception rooms on the second floor, which were used as cloak rooms.

The guests entered by the second doorway, on Forty-fourth treet, the middle hall being entirely closed at either side from the restaurant and café entrances. They were transported by the lifts from the entrance hall to the cloak rooms, where, having laid aside their wraps, they ascended to the ballroom floor, and were received by Mrs. Drexel in the foyer, on the ballroom floor. In this foyer there were rose bushes bearing red and pink roses in full bloom, and also vases filled with American Beauty and bride roses.

The large ballroom presented a beautiful appearance, and was completely transformed from its ordinary aspect. The corners of the room were cut off and banked with immense palms and ferns. Rose-bushes laden with "Jack" and small pink roses were ranged along the sides of the room, and at intervals among these were pots of flowering quince and bougainvillea with orchids here and there.

Festooned along the front of the balcony were crescent-shaped clusters of pink and red carnations and large baskets of growing ferns were suspended there and there from the balcony. In the conservatory there was also a profusion of roses and cages filled with singing canaries—the same which were used at the dinner dance on Saturday night—were hung from the ceiling. The central chandelier in the grand ballroom was festooned with smilax and other greens, and its lights were wrapped with red and white translucent paper.

From it was suspended a large ball covered with electric lights, which at a signal from the leader opened in the last figure of the cotillion and showered rose leaves and confetti over the dancers. The same device was used at the ball given by Mr. James W. Paul for his daughter, Miss Ellen Drexel Paul, who was also Miss Duke's guest of honor, in Philadelphia last week.

The dance was a very late one in beginning, as most of the guests came from the opera. It was 11:30 o'clock before the guests arrived in any number. Mrs. Drexel wore a most effective and becoming gown of white lace appliqué with pearls. Her jewels were her celebrated turquoises and diamonds. Miss Ellen Drexel Paul, who stood by Mrs. Drexel, was in pale blue satin trimmed with tulle and daisies. By midnight the latest guests had arrived, some coming from Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's dinner and other smaller dinners, and the dance was on.

There was desultory dancing only before supper, which was served soon after midnight in the reception rooms off the foyer at small tables. Covers were laid for about three hundred guests. The decoration of these tables was rare orchids. The menu was as follows:

Consommé Marie Stuart en tasse.
Mousse d'Ecrevisses Oriental.
Pâtés Empis.
Chaudfroid a la Regence.
Cailles Egyptienne. Salade Lakme.
Canvasback Duck. Hominy Croquettes.
Glacé. Mousse au Champagne.
Gateaux. Bonbons. Mandarins Glacés.
Café a l'Indienne.
Moet and Chandon Imperial Brut.

Supper was not long, and the cotillion began about 1 o'clock. It started with about one hundred couples, but fifty men and women only danced the first two figures, leaving the rest of the cotillion for the younger and more energetic dancers. This cotillion was led from both ends of the room by Mr. William Hude Neilson dancing with Miss Ellen Drexel Paul, and Mr. Elisha Dyer, Jr., dancing with the hostess, Mrs. Drexel. There were over a dozen figures danced.

The favors, which, with the exception of a few trifles, were brought from Paris, were vari-colored flowers on staffs, tinsel sashes and hoops with bells for the tinsel figure, brocaded pincushions, desk sets of scissors and envelope openers, portfolios "pour ecrire un mot," paper cutters, inkstands, feather dusters with bruce-covered handles, picture frames of brocade, fancy boxes, work boxes, silk parasols with heads of birds, stocks with bird heads, boxes and frames of white enamel, and French fans. The bursting of the electric light ball with its showers of confetti and rose leaves described above made a mild sensation.

Some of the handsomest gowns seen this season were worn. Among the most notable were the following.

Mrs. Astor, white satin embroidered in spangles, tiara and stomacher of diamonds.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, pale blue satin and white lace with an odd coiffure of pink and deep blood orange roses.

Miss Atherton-Blight, black lace and velvet, the corsage and sleeves being made of bands of black velvet.

Mrs. Frank Pendleton, black velvet and white lace, with blue plumes in her hair.

Miss Van Nest, white satin trimmed with turquois blue.

Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, white satin and diamonds.

Miss Pauncefote of Washington, green crêpe over silk, silver-spangled.

Miss Mabel Gerry, pink and white pompadour silk, with pink plumes.

Miss Gurnee, pink crêpe de chine.

Miss Clare Bryce, pink crêpe de chine.

Mrs. Frank Witherbee, lavender crêpe de chine over silk, lavender plumes.

Mrs. Post, black velvet; the bodice studded with diamond stars.

Miss Eleanor Thomas, gray and silver; corsage trimmed with pink and red roses.

Mrs. Willie Jay, gown of silver gray, profusely trimmed with silver; pearls and diamonds.

Mrs. Townsend Burden, white and pink brocade; sleeves fastened with great bunches of pink and red roses; necklace and crown of diamonds.

Miss Morton, blue crepe de chine.

Miss Barbey, white satin and white plumes.

Miss Eva Barbey, light-blue satin skirt edged with deep flounce of accordion-plaited mousseline de soie of same color.

Mrs. R. T. Wilson, pale-blue satin.

Miss Betty Metcalf, white crepe de chine.

Mrs. George B. de Forest, pale-blue satin and diamond tiara.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, white and black brocade.

Mrs. Starr Miller, white satin combined with black lace.

Mrs. Josephine Johnson, orange yellow satin, with corsage covered with diamonds, diamonds and plumes in hair.

Mrs. Louis Q. Jones, heavy white satin trimmed with Honiton lace and diamond ornaments.

Among those present were Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, the Misses Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Miss Mary Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Burden, Miss Evelyn Burden, Miss Evelyn Sloane, Mr. John Sloane, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Miss Greta Pomeroy, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Miss Cutting, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Miss Daisy Post, Miss Van Nest, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, Miss Josephine Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. George Bird, Miss Betty Metcalf, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hilhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer of Philadelphia, Miss Minnie Drexel Fell, Mrs. Post, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Witherbee, Miss Clare Bryce, Miss Laura Swann, Miss Lily Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Oelrichs.

Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie, the Misses Barbey, Mrs. Frank Pendleton, Miss Hall, Miss Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stickney, the Misses Gurnee, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, the Misses Morton, Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beeckman, Miss Emily Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Miss Elsie Clews, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, the Misses Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Miss Haven, Miss Babcock, Miss Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Ronalds, Mrs. Pierpont Morgan, the Misses Morgan, Miss Pauncefote of Washington, the Misses Hewitt, and the Messrs. Cutting, James W. Gerard, Harry Lehr, David Bishop, Jr., Worthington Whitehouse, Creighton Webb, J. Thomas; F. Cushing, Bull, Lorimer Worden, Van Nest, Gurnee, Reginald Brooks, Louis Webb, Gerry, Gallatin, Palmer, Max Muller, and Cassett.

MOODY MEMORIAL SERVICE.

Carnegie Hall Filled by Friends and Co-workers of the Late Evangelist —Many Warm Tributes.

The service held in memory of Dwight L. Moody, in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon, brought out an attendance that completely filled the hall and galleries. William E. Dodge presided and Ira D. Sankey led the singing, giving to the meeting the flavor of the old-time Moody and Sankey meetings. The platform was filled with clergymen and other religious workers, among others being the Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw, the Rev. Lr. David Gregg, the Rev. Dr. A. T. Pierson, J. H. Elliott, James Talcott, Robert Fulton Cutting, William Phillips Hall, Richard C. Morse, John R. Mott, Fanny J. Crosby, the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith, the Rev. J. M. Buckley, the Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrell, the Rev. A. C. Dixon, and the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler.

The Rev. Dr. Shaw said the opening prayer, and G. Warring Stebbins, organist of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, played for a prelude Guilmant's Funeral March and Seraph's Song and Chopin's Funeral March.

Mr. Dodge, speaking first, related many incidents of Mr. Moody's life, to illustrate his character and method of work. His greatest power he said, lay in his knowledge of men. While so much was heard of his speaking, those who knew him best knew that his greatest influence was felt in personal conversation.

Dr. Cuyler spoke of Mr. Moody as one who preached seven days in the week. He was a typical American, he said.

"The mighty voice which was heard so often in this hall," said Dr. Cuyler, "has joined the harmonies of heaven. The greatest preacher the modern world has known has gone to his reward. If I was called upon to point out the names of the two greatest Americans of the nineteenth century, two figures which every youth in this country should follow the example of, I would say without hesitation, Abraham Lincoln and Dwight L. Moody."

John Wanamaker, who was to have spoken was unable to be present. He wrote, asking that Mr. Sankey take his place. At Mr. Sankey's request, "Saved By Grace," one of the old-time favorite hymns, was sung by Miss Crosby. At the conclusion only the upper gallery sung the chorus, as it had been done in Mr. Moody's time. Mr. Sankey afterward told of his last visit to Northfield, to attend the burial of his brother-worker. He spoke with great emotion and made a plea that the work of Mr. Moody at Northfield should receive the support which it must have to be continued.

Dr. Buckley said: "Mr. Moody died when he was most desired. He was the nucleus of undenominational religious activity; he broke the chains of conventionality and brought the Christian world together."

Dr. Burrell, Robert Fulton Cutting, John R. Mott, and the Rev. A. C. Dixon gave personal reminiscences of Mr. Moody.

AMERICA AS A WORLD POWER.

Paris Temps Says the Monroe Doctrine Has Fallen, Through the "Open-Door" Negotiations.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—The Temps this evening devotes its leading editorial to the American diplomatic victory in the contest for the "open door" in China. It says:

"Europe could not place difficulties in the way of Washington's proposal. Each power has always accompanied the little partitions of China which have taken place with the formal undertaking to maintain the conventional status quo. It seems, then, that Secretary Hay gave himself a superfluous task and gained an easy victory, since nobody disputed it. Nevertheless, the negotiations are a grave novelty. The United States is now acting as a great world power. It has emerged from its time-honored isolation. It means that the Monroe doctrine has fallen like a part of the Great Wall of China.

"President McKinley and his Secretary of State will have hastened this international revolution by their wars and diplomacy. They have assured themselves a place in history by taking the responsibility for the assumption of American rights and obligations as a great power."

Changes in Germany's Consulates.

BERLIN, Jan. 8.—A number of changes that have long been contemplated in Germany's Consulates in the United States are now announced. Herr K. Buenz, now in Chicago, will go as Consul General to New York, where Herr Geissler will become Consul. Dr. W. Wever, hitherto at Rio Janeiro, will succeed Herr Buenz. Herr Marheinecke, now at Philadelphia, will be transferred to Belgrade.

New Treaty with Spain Drafted.

MADRID, Jan. 8.—The basis of a general treaty to replace the treaties of 1795 and 1877 has been drawn up by Premier Silvela and the United States Minister, Bellamy Storer, and a copy has been sent to Washington for approval. The same thing will be done with the treaty of commerce, which is divided into three parts, governing Spain's trade with America, the Antilles, and the Philippines.

Colombian Rebels Take Two Towns.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Jan. 8.—Advices received here to-day say that the Colombian revolutionists have taken Pamplona and Bucaramanga without a fight. It is added that they intend to reach Bogota by way of Socorro.

Socorro is a town of Colombia, State of Boyaca, sixty-five miles south-southwest of Pamplona.

Young Loubet Fought No Duel.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—A story circulated to-day that a duel was fought yesterday between M. Loubet's son, Paul, and a friend, M. de Launay, arising from the conviction of M. Déroulède, appears to have been incorrect, though it is said they exchanged seconds. The matter, however, was arranged. M. Paul Loubet is shooting to-day with the President at Marly-le-Roi.

Dublin Will Thank Mr. McKinley.

DUBLIN, Jan. 8.—The Corporation has unanimously resolved to place on record their high appreciation of the honor conferred on Lord Mayor Tallon by the President of the United States on the occasion of his lordship's visit to Washington and the warm reception given him on that occasion.

Coppee to Try for Deroulede's Seat.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—François Coppée, the author and dramatist, in response to a telegram from M. Déroulède from Genoa, has accepted the candidature for M. Déroulède's seat in the Chamber of Deputies. The Nationalists will fight hard to secure a victory for M. Coppée, as a blow for the Government. M. Coppée is a fanatical Déroulèdist.

Gen. McCook's Nephew Dies in Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—George Sheldon McCook, a son of Prof. McCook of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., and a nephew of Gen. Anson G. McCook, died last night of pleuro-pneumonia, after a short illness. He had been studying architecture. His father is in midocean on his way to this city, and the remains will await his disposition.

French Miners' Strike Ended.

ST. ETIENNE, France, Jan. 8.—The miners' strike in this district is now practically at an end. This evening's figures show that virtually all the men descended into the pits to-day in accordance with the arrangement made by the arbitration committee last Saturday.

Attempt to Undock the Paris Fails.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Another effort which was made at Milford Haven to-day to float the American Line steamer Paris out of dock, in order to take her to Belfast for extensive repairs, after having been ashore off the Manacles, failed. The vessel commenced to fill as soon as water was let into the dock.

Will Lend on Venezuela's Salt Mines.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Jan. 8.—The foreign bankers here propose to advance the Government 16,000,000 bolivars if the salt mines are given as a guarantee of the payment of the loan.

New Government in Manitoba.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 8.—Hugh John Macdonald at 11 o'clock to-day formally accepted the task of forming a Government in succession to the Greenway Administration, which resigned on Saturday.

Brazil Has Fifty Millions to Burn.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 8.—The Minister of Finance has been ordered to burn two millions of paper money every week until fifty millions are destroyed.

McGIFFERT CASE REVIVED.

Dr. Birch, the Stated Clerk of the New York Presbytery, to Prefer Additional Charges.

The seventy-eight members of the New York Presbytery, who voted last month to drop the charges of heresy against the Rev. Dr McGiffert, were disagreeably surprised yesterday afternoon when, at the January meeting, Dr. Birch, the Stated Clerk, gave notice of his intention to prefer further charges against Union's professor. Dr. Birch's charges will be presented at a special meeting of the Presbytery next Monday at 2 P. M.

It had been supposed that the action last month disposed of the case, at least before the New York Presbytery, but there was even then an undercurrent of opinion that if not in the local body, the affair would eventually be carried by some one to the General Assembly.

The McGiffert committee's report at the December meeting was adopted by a vote of 78 to 27. It will be remembered that the recommendation was that the charges be dropped in the interests of peace. The presentation of Dr. Birch's notice yesterday, it is said, provoked warm comment in the Liberal wing of the Presbytery. What was said though, was carefully guarded from the outside world.

After the meeting was over, Dr. Birch said he was acting independently. He was quoted as saying to a brother minister that it was a "new deal" altogether, and that he alone was responsible for the bringing of the charges.

The pastoral relations of Dr. Van Dyke with the Brick Church were at his request dissolved, and he will be transferred to the Presbytery of New Brunswick in accordance with his new duties at Princeton. Dr. Van Dyke sent a letter to the Presbytery which provoked several congratulatory speeches tinged with regret over his severance of relations with this Presbytery. Dr. Birch spoke of his friendship for Dr. Van Dyke, adding: "I hardly ever agreed upon anything with Dr. Van Dyke, and his father, but they are among the best friends I ever had."

Among the routine matters disposed of was the granting of permission to the Fifth Avenue Church to extend a call to the Rev. Dr. Purves of Princeton.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Johanna Lynch Returned to Blazing Room to Rescue Baby and Lost Her Life.

Miss Johanna Lynch, twenty-eight years old, who lived with her brother-in-law, George Wilson, in an apartment on the third floor of 99 Madison Street, was burned to death early yesterday morning.

Wilson works in the Fulton fish market. His family consisted of his wife, their six-year-old son, and a girl baby, six days old, and his sister-in-law, Johanna. The baby was christened Johanna, after her aunt, Sunday night.

The members of the family were up late, and they left an oil lamp burning in the front room where they held the christening. Shortly before 6 o'clock, after Lynch had gone to work, the lamp exploded, setting the room on fire. To get to the hall from the rear rooms, where the women and the two children were sleeping, it was necessary to pass through the front room. Mrs. Wilson caught up the baby, and, rushing through the flames, made her way to the roof. Miss Lynch took the boy and also escaped with him to the roof. Before she reached the roof Mrs. Wilson had gone through the scuttle and down the stairs of the adjoining house. Miss Lynch left the boy on the roof and ran back to the blazing apartment, probably thinking that the younger child was there. She was found dead later on the floor of the kitchen. She had been badly burned.

The alarm was turned in by Policeman Thomas O'Connell of the Madison Street Station. Engine No. 9, in charge of Capt. Gaffney, responded. Ten families live in the house. The inmates were hurried out by the police.

The damage to the burned apartment was estimated at $500.

EAGER LOVER BROUGHT TO TIME.

Decides to Leave the Girl Alone Rather than Go to Prison.

Frederick Pavel, employed in a restaurant at 249 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street making "hot cakes," was a prisoner before Magistrate Mott, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, charged with annoying Miss Celia Schroer, nineteen years old, who lives at 304 East Eleventh Street, by threatening to kill her and then commit suicide for her coolness toward him.

It was stated that the girl and Pavel met while the former was a passenger on a steamship four years ago and Pavel a sailor. Pavel fell in love with Miss Schroer, and, leaving the steamship, obtained work in this city so as to be near her. She at first received his attentions and an engagement followed. Then she reconsidered the matter and said she could not marry him. He has since annoyed her, she said.

"I am really afraid of my life, Judge," said Miss Schroer to the Magistrate, "and I want him sent to prison for his whole long life unless he promises to leave me alone."

"How can you expect me to leave you alone," said Pavel, addressing Miss Schroer, "when I love you dearer than life itself."

Miss Schroer's lawyer then said he must leave the girl alone or go to prison. "Then, send me to prison," said Pavel.

"Step down to the clerk and draw up the necessary affidavit," said Magistrate Mott to the lawyer.

He was about to do this when Pavel falteringly asked: "What must I do to keep out of prison?"

"Keep away from this girl, and never speak, look at, or write letters to her," said the lawyer.

Magistrate Mott nodded assent to this. "That's hard on me," said Pavel, "but I'll do it if she insists."

"Of course I insist," declared Miss Schroer, with a stamp of her foot.

Then Magistrate Mott, on the promise of Pavel to cease annoying the girl, dismissed the case.

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WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The second week of the new year has opened with considerable gayety. Yesterday brought the first private ball—that given at Sherry's last evening by Mrs. John R. Drexel, a large dinner of twenty covers given by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and a number of luncheons and theatre and opera parties. The opera, with many of the box-holders gowned for the Drexel dance, to which they afterward went, drew one of the most brilliant houses of the season. To-day will bring the first meeting of the fashionable sewing class organized by a number of well-known matrons interested in the Lying-In Hospital, at Mrs. Mortimer Brooks's, 1 East Forty-fifth Street; the third of the Tuesday evening subscription dances at Delmonico's, the third fortnightly dance at the Astoria, the second of Miss Callender and Miss De Forest's musicales, and a large dance in the Metropolitan Club Annex by Miss Gurnee for her nieces, the daughters of Mr. Walter S. Gurnee, Jr.

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The music which Miss Callender and Miss De Forest's guests are to enjoy this evening will be rendered by Miss Marguerite Hall, Mr. David Bispham, Mr. Mackenzie Gordon, and Mrs. Seabury Ford of Cleveland, and Liza Lehman's exquisite "In a Persian Garden," which, although well known, cannot be heard too often, will be sung by Miss Hall, Mr. Bispham, Mr. Gordon, and Mrs. Ford, the original quartet which first made this beautiful composition famous here. Mr. Bispham and Miss Hall will sing duos, as will also Mr. Gordon and Mrs. Ford.

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The Winter flight to the South of Europe and Egypt begins in earnest to-day, with the departure of the Columbia, which sails this morning for Alexandria, via Gibraltar, Genoa, and Naples, and which has booked, among other passengers, Frank W. Andrews, Mrs. George R. Blanchard, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. L. Bradford, Miss Alice Bradford, Mrs. T. M. Bacon and Miss Bacon, Mrs. R. Neilson Clark and children, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Phelps Dodge, who were married last week at Colorado Springs; N. K. Fairbank, Mrs. Henry Gribble, (Miss Wagstaff,) and who is on her way to join her husband in Shanghai, China; Dr. Oliver T. Hughes, American Consul at Coburg, Germany, and Mrs. Hughes; J. Neilson Howard of Newport, the fiancé of Miss Edith Rook; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Hurlbert, Miss Caroline Hurlbert, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick J. Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick James, Mrs. John I. Lawrance, Miss Lawrance, Mr. and Mrs. Clement A. Moore and son, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Moore Charles G. Moore, Jr., Mr. Jesse Moore and Miss Elsie Moore, Mrs. George M. Pullman of Chicago, Mr. Stephen S. Palmer, Miss Mary E. Pratt, Dr. S. C. Powell and Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt, (Mrs. Wright.) Miss Harriette Wright, Count Mercati, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson, (Miss Lizzie Beach,) Miss Robinson, Miss Marian Richardson, Mrs. C. M. Robinson, Mrs. Sanger, Mrs. W. Stanton, Miss N. Stanton, the Right Rev. J. L. Spalding, Bishop of Peoria, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. George Whitney, and Miss Elinor Whitney.

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Among those who will sail for England on the St. Louis to-morrow are Mr. H. R. Thaw of Pittsburg, Mr. and Mrs. Marian Story, Miss Hattie Gammell of Newport, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, and the Misses Canfield. The St. Paul, due here on Saturday, is bringing, among others, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Colgate, Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. J. W. Wadsworth, H. H. Harjes, C. P. Waddington, and Capt. Christmas, who is coming, it is said, as a representative of the Danish Government to confer at Washington relative to the proposed sale of the Danish West India Islands to the United States. The Captain's coming, to accord with his merry name, would seemingly have been a little more timely a fortnight ago. Mrs. William F. Burden will sail for Europe on Jan. 24, and will be given several dinners before her departure.

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The dance which Miss Delia Gurnee will give this evening at the Metropolitan Club Annex for her two nieces, will be a débutante dance, and will be attended almost entirely by members of the younger set in society. Mrs. Whitelaw Reid's cotillion on Thursday evening will be in honor of her niece, Miss Mary Crocker of San Francisco, who made her formal début at Mrs. Reid's reception on Saturday last. Mrs. Ogden Mills has finally settled on Jan. 22 for her cotillion.

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The one hundred and first of the musical mornings arranged by Mr. A. M. Bagby took place in the Astoria ballroom yesterday. The programme was an unusually interesting one. The morning was the first of the second series of the musicales for this season. There was an excellent attendance. The Kaltenborn String Orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. Franz Kaltenborn, played the prelude from Wagner's "Meistersinger," Gillet's "Dance Caresse," and substituted the ballet music from Massenet's "Le Cid" for Rubinstein's ballet music from "Feramors." The orchestra's rendering of the Gillet selection was particularly good. Mr. Carl Hugo Engel gave as a violin solo Bottesini's "Reverie." The vocal part of the programme was interpreted by Miss Susan Strong and Mr. Bertram, who married the well-remembered singer, Miss Moran-Olden. Miss Strong sang two songs by Brahms, and two by Bemberg, and gave as an encore "She Wandered Down the Mountain Side" and "The Red and White Rose." Mr. Bertram sang an air from Handel's "Deborah," Loewe's "Prinz Eugen," three German Lieder, which won him hearty applause, and, as a surprise to his hearers, Wotan's "Abschied" from "Die Walküre." Among the music lovers in the audience were Miss Callender, Miss De Forest, Miss Remsen, Miss Post, Mrs. James Speyer, Miss McAllister, Miss May Van Nest, Mrs. James Russell Soley, Mrs. Albert Hendricks, and Mrs. Jules Reynal. Signor Scotti will be the chief artist at the next morning on Monday, Jan. 15. Mention must be made of the accompanist, Mr. Isadore Luckstone, whose playing added much to the enjoyment of the morning.

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There was much talk yesterday in Philadelphia of the reported engagement of Mr. George Lieb Harrison, Jr., and Miss Elsie Cassatt, a daughter of Mr. Alexander J. Cassatt and a sister of Mr. Robert Kelso Cassatt, who is to marry Miss Minnie Drexel Fell on Jan. 22 in the Quaker City. Mr. Harrison is the son of the present Provost Harrison of the University of Pennsylvania. Miss Cassatt is a noted amateur golf champion, and stood in the first five at the last National amateur women's golf championship tournament. The engagement will also be announced in Philadelphia, probably to-day, of Mr. A. Sidney Rambo, son of Mr. William B. Rambo and Miss Featherstone, a sister of Mrs. Edward Conner.

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The Philadelphia widow who has been so mysteriously alluded to by the Philadelphia society writers for a week past as about to be engaged to a German nobleman, it now appears is Mrs. George Wood, and her fiancé is Count von —— of Germany. The Philadelphia Times naïvely remarking that "Mrs. Wood reserves to herself the right of saying when the name shall be announced." The Count is, however, said to be a representative of one of the oldest and most aristocratic families of the German Empire, and is to come to America within the month, when the engagement will be publicly announced and celebrated with several handsome functions for the purpose of introducing him to Philadelphia society. Mrs. Wood has a large and handsome house on North Broad Street, Philadelphia.

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Mrs. John R. Drexel received much attention during her recent visit to Philadelphia. Mrs. Spencer Ervin, formerly Miss Gilpin, gave a dinner of twenty-four covers at the Bellevue in honor of Mrs. Drexel, and she was also the guest of honor at several receptions and received at two balls. There has been some quiet entertaining of late at Edgewater Park, New Jersey. Gen. Grubb's country place, where Mrs. Grubb is entertaining her sister, Miss Sopworth of England. Gen. Grubb must therefore have recovered from his recent serious illness.

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The first large private ball of the Winter in Boston was given last week by Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer to introduce Miss Cornelia Thayer. The Thayer residence was beautifully decorated, and there was a cotillion. Mrs. Wadsworth gave a large and handsome dinner of twenty covers at her Commonwealth Avenue residence in Boston on Saturday night for Miss Virginia Gammell, the Providence heiress. The dinner was served by Sherry of this city, who sent his men over to Boston for the purpose. The second of the fashionable Trocadero dances in Providence will take place tomorrow night. Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson is one of the chief patronesses. The Twelfth Night revel of the St. Botolph Club in Boston, and which was also the twentieth anniversary of the club, was one of the most amusing affairs the club has ever held. Mr. William A. Hovey, as Lord Mayor, offered greeting, and Mr. Frederick Lowell, as a Lincolnshire minstrel, gave the ballad of St. Botolph. The monks of St. Botolph made the chorus, and there were a musical director, herald, and cup bearer.

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Whenever there is a very large entertainment in New York, general society does not seem to be able to grasp much else. The cotillion given by Mrs. John Drexel at Sherry's last evening, an account of which is in another column, absorbed the entire attention of society. There was very little else going on. The Bagby musicale was well attended, and there was quite a gathering at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink, where the graceful pastime has again for a while come into favor. It was a brilliant evening at the opera, and many of those present went afterward to the Drexel cotillion, although a number of well-known personages were missing, who were dining with Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish previous to the dance.

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Among the dinners of last evening was that given by Mrs. Ledyard Stevens of 53 East Seventy-eighth Street, for her niece, Miss Helen White Stevens, a daughter of Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn. The guests were the Misses Dorothy Edwards, Mollie C. Lefferts, Miss Hollins, and the Messrs. Reginald S. Willets, Jr., Goelet Schroeder, Oscar E. Stevens, and Louis de Koven.

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There is much gossip anent the arrangements for the late Spring and early Summer. The situation in England, and, indeed, on the Continent as well, has made many people change their plans. Cairo and the Engadine seem to be the only points where one can really be removed from the war excitement. The feeling against Anglo-Saxons has been so pronounced in France that many of the plans formed for taking "hotels" during the Paris Exposition have been abandoned. Almost all the Vanderbilt family, however, will be on the Continent during the Paris Exposition. Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb will sail in March, and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly will go abroad also at even an earlier date. Mrs. Astor goes abroad about the commencement of Lent, and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and the George Vanderbilts sail also by the beginning of Lent.

***

Mrs. Arthur Paget is very much alarmed concerning the condition of her husband, who is very ill with typhoid fever in South Africa. At last accounts he was at Modder River. The same authority states that Mrs. Henry White is far from well, and that she will pass the Winter at Bordighera. She was reelected at Nice last week. Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck is also not in the best of health. She, however, is still in London, and will go to the Continent later in the season.

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Mrs. Arthur Paget, during her anxiety concerning her husband, is occupying her mind with the final touches of the tableaus and theatricals in aid of the Guards Fund. The Duchess of Marlborough, who is so upset by the resolution of the Duke to go to war, will not recite, and it is very doubtful also whether the Countess of Essex will appear. Lady Foo Stuart and Mrs. Hwfa Williams are to lend their aid, and, as royalty with a very big "R" will be present, there is no doubt whatever of a great success.

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The Foxhall Keenes have made themselves very popular at the Quorn Hunt, and every mail brings some little bit of gossip about them, chiefly concerning the runs and their presence in the field. The frosts broke up just before Christmas, and there was excellent hunting.

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Mrs. Eric Barrington, whose husband is Secretary to the Marquis of Salisbury, left England about ten days ago on a visit to Miss Ada Rehan of this city. The Duke of Westminster died at the Barringtons house a few weeks ago.

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In Paris the holiday weeks have been dull. Miss Fanny Reed gave her customary musicale, and Mrs. George Ingraham and Mrs. Griswold Gray entertained at dinner. The Countess de Trobriand, who was Miss Mary Jones of this city, and the mother of Mrs. Charles Post, gave an American Christmas dinner.

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As yet Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger has not gone to Russia, but is living quietly in Florence, where she passed Christmas. Mrs. James P. Kernochan at last accounts was in Paris. Mrs. Cooper Hewitt was in Paris for a few days, having left her brother, George Work, at Davos. She is now on her way home. The Duke of Manchester has arrived in London, and had left for the Continent this past week, to be with his mother and sister at Davos. The entire Yznaga family, with the exception of Mrs. Yznaga, the mother of the Duchess of Manchester, who is in Louisiana, is at the bedside of Lady Alice Montagu. The Duchess of Devonshire has put off all entertainments on account of the serious illness of her granddaughter.

Newport Happenings.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 8.—Mrs. Victor Sorchan, who was elected a member of the School Committee, arrived from New York to-day, and this evening was sworn into office and qualified according to law.

J. Neilson Howard, who is to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. L. Robinson on their foreign yachting trip, left for New York this evening.

The Newport Hospital received to-day $10,000 from the executors of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, the amount of the bequest in his will.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Winterbotham—Reynolds.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 8.—Miss Anne Moulton Reynolds, daughter of Mrs. Joseph D. Harrison of East Orange, was married in Grace Episcopal Church, this city, to-night, to John H. Winterbotham of Chicago. The wedding was one of the largest and most fashionable of the year. The church decorations were elaborate, and over 1,000 guests witnessed the ceremony, performed by the Rev. Dr. Anthony Schuyler, rector of Grace Church, assisted by the Rev. Alexander Mann, Archdeacon of Newark. A reception at the family residence, 141 Harrison Street, at which 700 guests were present, followed the ceremony.

Miss Ruth Winterbotham of Chicago was the maid of honor, and the bride was also attended by seven bridesmaids—Miss Eleanor Hall of Morristown, Miss Genevieve Winterbotham of Chicago, Miss Josephine Kirtland of East Orange, Miss Agnes Van Nostrand of Watertown, N. Y.; Miss Marguerite Soleliache of Harrisburg, Miss Mabel Thompson of Detroit, and Miss Mary Clark of Chicago. Joseph W. Winterbotham of Chicago, the bridegroom's brother, was the best man, and the ushers were Theodore F. W. Reynolds a brother of the bride; Henry Lowe of Plainfield, Philip Van Ingen, William Darrach, and Chauncey Stillman of New York, Stephen Patterson and John Carpenter of Chicago, and Duke Smith of Andover, Mass.

Bamberger—Millius.

Mr. Oscar Bamberger was married to Miss Hilda Joyce Millius, daughter of Mr. Samuel Millius, at 6 o'clock last evening at the Hotel Majestic. The maid of honor was Miss Katheryn Millius, a sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Viola Hess and Daisy Millius. Mr. Oscar Siesel was Mr. Bamberger's best man. A large reception followed the ceremony.

Two Havana Newspapers Fined.

HAVANA, Jan. 8.—Gen. Ludlow has fined El Cubano $5 for publishing a story to the effect that he recently struck a man in his office in the presence of the Spanish Consul General, Señor Sagrario. The statement was pure fiction, and was promptly denied by Gen. Ludlow and Señor Sagrario. The former considers that some punishment ought to be inflicted upon the managers of the paper, and he has taken advantage of the old Spanish Penal Code, which gives him authority to impose fines for offenses of that nature. La Lucha will also be fined $5 for publishing two objectionable articles.

Steamer Ashore in Delaware River.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—The big British tramp steamer Glengoil, from Dantzic, is ashore on Cherry Island Flats, in the Delaware River, about twenty-four miles below this city. She lies hard and fast, with her bow many feet deep in the mud. Around her the ice is sweeping thick and fast, and there is great danger of her being stove in if she be not soon released. A city iceboat has been sent to her assistance. The Glengoil is commanded by Capt. Davidson.

$5,000 AWARDED MISS HOWE.

Her Counsel Says Verdict Is Against Evidence—The Court to Hear Fresh Arguments.

It was inevitable in the nature of things that one side or the other would be dissatisfied with the outcome of the suit brought by Miss Mary E. Howe against Mrs. Frances Augusta Skinner for $24,750 as compensation for services rendered as companion, but the sealed verdict rendered by the jury yesterday morning sat

LIGHT ON THE PHILIPPINES

The President Disposed to Give Out All Information.

HOPES TO DISARM OPPOSITION

Question Is Taken Up in the Senate and the Pettigrew Resolution Goes Over After Amendment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The Administration made known to-day through several of the Senators the disposition of the President and his advisers to gratify nearly every desire on the part of such opponents as Senator Pettigrew to have every particle of information concerning the course of the Administration in the Philippines.

The idea of meeting inquiry more than half way has been entertained for several days, and after the visit this morning of Senator Lodge to the White House it was understood that when opportunity offered he would render easy of passage through the Senate the resolutions of inquiry that had been offered by Senators. This course was carried out so far as one of the Pettigrew resolutions was concerned this afternoon, and is considered to be not only safe so far as the Administration is concerned, but likely to strengthen the Administration by showing everything in the way of effort to reduce the Philippine insurrection and preceding it. The impression among the friends of the Administration is that the minority hoped to be met with resistance to any of the inquiries couched as if they were to be made the ground for political attack all along the line.

According to a friend of the President, who agreed to this programme, there is nothing to be told that has not in one way or another been the subject of correspondence. The appetite of the opposition for information if not gratified might seek to satisfy itself with explanations that would need to be met later on when there would be less opportunity than there is now to promptly get the results of investigation before the public. This willingness to tell is to be shown in other directions than that of the Philippines, including the reported appointment of Mormons to office in Utah and the condition of affairs in Cuba and Puerto Rico.

In pursuance of this programme the Pettigrew resolution was called up in the Senate to-day. This resolution calls upon the Secretary of War for information as to an alleged interview between Gen. Torres of the Filipino Army and Gen. Otis.

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) offered a substitute for the pending resolution, calling upon the President, if not incompatible with public interests, to furnish general information regarding the Philippine insurrection contained in official documents and dispatches. Mr. Lodge disclaimed any desire to suppress information regarding the insurrection, but thought it ought to be asked for in proper form. The resolution which he had offered as a substitute, he thought, covered every point desired by Mr. Pettigrew.

To this Mr. Pettigrew assented, saying he believed the resolution of Mr. Lodge could be put into satisfactory form. He thought Congress was entitled to all information regarding the action of our forces in the Philippines.

"If we have attacked an ally," said Mr. Pettigrew, "it is important that the representatives of the people in Congress should know the facts and at once. I believe we have attacked an ally. I believe we have been guilty of gross treachery. I believe we have gone further in dishonor toward an ally fighting with us than any other nation ever went."

Mr. Stewart (Silver, Nev.,) thought this was past the time for a discussion of how the insurrection began.

"It has begun," said he. "It is now my country's cause, and I do not propose to admit it is a wicked cause."

Mr. Lodge said he could not even by silence admit that the statements of Mr. Pettigrew were accurate.

"I do not believe we attacked an ally," said he. "I am sure we never recognized the Filipino government. They had no government except the government of a dictator set up by himself to impose his authority upon other tribes.

"The President has acted throughout in conformity to the laws, and the facts will uphold his course. These facts I am in favor of having placed in the hands of all Senators. They will strengthen the hands of the Administration."

At Mr. Pettigrew's request the resolution went over until Wednesday.

A resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for Admiral Dewey's report in which he made the statement that he could take Manila at any time, offered by Mr. Pettigrew, was adopted.

DEFENSE OF SENATOR CLARK.

His Attorney Seeks to Trap One of the Montana Witnesses on Cross-Examination.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Ex-State Senator Whiteside of Montana continued his testimony in the Clark Senatorial case before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day. He was cross-examined by ex-Senator Faulkner. The examination brought out the fact that Mr. Whiteside, as a member of a committee to investigate the State Capitol Commission, had made a minority report charging corruption. He was asked if this was the case in which he had suggested to J. P. McCabe that this minority report could be suppressed for $2,500, but denied that such was the case, saying that the money had been offered, and he had suggested that it be paid over so as to enable him to turn it in with his report.

He said that his sole purpose in undertaking the exposure of bribery in the Legislature that elected Mr. Clark was to protect the good name of the State.

"I desired," he said, "to have some one accept the money so as to expose the methods of Mr. Clark."

Mr. Whiteside said he did not see how any honest man could vote for Mr. Clark after the exposure of the Committee on Investigation, and added, under pressure, that the remark applied to the fifty-four members of the Legislature who cast their votes for that gentleman. He said in reply to a question that Marcus Daly was an acquaintance of his, not a friend, though he should be glad to have him for a friend.

"Have you received $35,000 for this pretended exposure?" asked Mr. Faulkner.

"I have not received $35,000 or any other sum for that service," the witness replied.

The cross-examination further brought out that the witness had no personal knowledge of bribery in the case of three of the members of the Assembly who had been referred to.

One question brought out a new statement from Mr. Whiteside that his knowledge that bribery was going on was confirmed when a party to the transaction took from his pocket a roll of bills and said; "That's what we do the business with."

The cross-examination sought to bring out the circumstances of an alleged meeting between the witness and an election official who held the ballots in the election in which Whiteside had participated. The witness was asked if he had not offered $1,000 for the ballots. Mr. Whiteside denied that this had occurred, and asserted that he had proof to show that a party had been paid to make such a statement against him.

At one point Mr. Pettus of the committee objected to having the witness "badgered" by counsel. Ex-Senator Edmunds of counsel against Clark said many of the questions had been improper, but they were not objected to, as the widest latitude was desired in testing the witness.

Mr. Whiteside then went over the circumstances of his being authorized to offer $5,000 to each of two members, with $500 down on condition that their votes would be forthcoming if desired. He was questioned on all the details.

The cross-examination of Whiteside was still in progress when the committee adjourned until to-morrow.

NEGRO QUESTION IN DEBATE.

Senator Morgan Defends the Suppression of the Colored Race in the South.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The resolution heretofore offered by Senator Pritchard (Rep., N. C.,) concerning racial restrictions on suffrage was modified by him to-day so as to provide that any State enactment confining the right to vote to those descendant from certain persons or classes of persons is in violation of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, and repugnant to republican institutions.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) spoke against the resolution. He referred to the far-reaching importance of the issue on suffrage as it related to the coming Presidential and Congressional elections, and said it was imperative that some course be adopted which would prevent a repetition of the Hayes-Tilden controversy.

Mr. Morgan, continuing, discussed the negro question in general, maintaining that there is a natural supremacy in the whites and a natural deficiency in the blacks, morally, socially, and intellectually. To force this lower stratum into a position of political equality with the higher is only to clog progress of all mankind in its march toward the highest planes of human aspirations. Mr. Morgan said that no great body of white people in the world could be expected to quietly accept a situation so distressing and demoralizing as is created by negro suffrage in the South. It is a thorn in the flesh, and will irritate and rankle in the body politic until it is removed from the body politic. He declared that negro suffrage in Louisiana and other Southern States had been an unbroken line of obstruction to progress.

Mr. Morgan declared that in many places in the South thousands of negro votes, in doubtful counties, with little concealment, were bought for $1 each.

"If Southern white men," said he, "have falsified election returns, they have the stronger, if not better, reason that they are acting upon the same law of self-defense that insulted and outraged human nature resorts to for the protection of homes and families from a race that sets at defiance all moral restraints upon its brutal desires."

This evil, he thought, would end only when the United States had provided a home for the negro race suited to its traits. He pointed out that some of the attempts to force the negro into political and social equality with the white man had failed.

"Nature is against it," he declared, "and the sentiments of white people are against it."

In conclusion Mr. Morgan said:

"The Democratic Party has always been a white man's party, and when the appeal of the people of Louisiana and North Carolina, supported by Democrats in all the Southern States, is made to them they and a vast body of white men all over the country who have not acted with them in the past will unite in a demand that these sovereign States shall not be destroyed for taking care of the lives and happiness of their people."

At the conclusion of Mr. Morgan's speech Mr. Pritchard gave notice that he would address the Senate on the resolution on Jan. 22.

NOT TO DELAY CURRENCY BILL.

Senator Jones of Arkansas Says the Democrats Will Not Seek to Obstruct It.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—When at 2 o'clock to-day the Financial bill became the regular order in the Senate, Mr. Aldrich said he hoped some general understanding could be reached as to the disposition of the bill.

Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) replied that there was no disposition on the Democratic side to delay the bill.

"We recognize," said he, "that you have the majority, and can pass the bill."

Mr. Jones asked, however, that there be no pressing action, as Senators were not yet ready to speak. Mr. Aldrich thereupon asked that the bill go over for the day.

Mr. Stewart (Silver, Nev.,) gave notice that he would speak on Thursday on the bill.

Mr. McLaurin (Dem., S. C.,) gave notice of an amendment to the bill, repealing the tax on the circulation of State banks.

CALL FOR A DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

Resolution to Bind Party Members Is Expected.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The announcement was made immediately after the adjournment of the House to-day that a Democratic caucus would be held to-morrow night for the purpose of perfecting the Democratic organization in the House.

It is probable that a committee of three will be appointed to look after pairs, &c., to take the place of the Democratic whip. Representative Underwood of Alabama has been voluntarily filling that position since Congress convened. It is likely that a resolution will be offered to bind all Democratic members to abide by caucus action upon all subjects.

TWO INVESTIGATIONS ORDERED.

Congress to Probe Idaho Labor Troubles and Utah Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—In the House to-day Mr. Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.,) from the Committee on Rules, reported back the resolution introduced last week by Mr. Lentz (Dem., Ohio,) for an investigation by the committee appointed to investigate the case of Representative-elect Roberts, of the charges that John C. Graham, Postmaster of Provo, Utah, and Orson Smith, Postmaster at Logan, Utah, were guilty of polygamous practices, with the recommendation that it pass amended so as to provide that the investigation shall be made by the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads instead of by the special committee.

Mr. Wheeler, (Dem., Ky.,) remarked that in his opinion the resolution for the investigation was a pure piece of "political buncombe."

"The President has full power in the premises," he said, "and there is no necessity for a Congressional investigation."

The resolution was passed without division.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) reported back from the Committee on Rules another resolution introduced by Mr. Lentz for the investigation by a special committee of the action of Gen. Merriam and the military in the Wardner, Idaho, mining riots in the Spring of 1899, and their course in preventing the employment of union miners, with the recommendation that it be amended so as to provide that the investigation shall be made by the Military Committee of the House instead of by a special committee. The resolution, as amended, was adopted without division.

MORE CENSUS CLERKS ASKED FOR.

Additional Aid Needed to Collect Information on Various Subjects.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—In the Senate to-day Senator Carter (Rep., Mon.,) reported from the Census Committee a bill conferring upon the Director of the Census power to employ a purchasing agent at a salary of $2,500, 2 chiefs of divisions at salaries of $2,000, 5 clerks of the fourth class, 6 of Class 3, and 8 of Class 2, and special agents not to exceed 35, to gather special information relating to agriculture. He asked immediate consideration for the bill, but it went to the calendar on objection.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) gave notice of an amendment to the proposed bill, providing that statistics be gathered by the census force relating to the water power of the country. He pointed out that manufacturers throughout the country were interested in this matter and were seeking reliable information upon it from every source.

Mr. Pettigrew (Silver, S. D.,) announced that he would offer an amendment providing for the gathering and tabulation of statistics in regard to the distribution of wealth. He regarded it as particularly important to ascertain "who reaps the benefit of the toil of the laborer."

Mr. Hale, (Rep., Me.,) a member of the Census Committee, said it had been the effort of the committee to provide for a quick census, as to enumeration, vital statistics, &c., and expressed the hope that the Senate would not load down the bill with extraneous subjects, pointing out that information relating to them could be gathered later on by special agents of the Census Bureau, which was now a continuing department.

PENSION ACT IS AMENDED.

Widows Having Resources from Which $250 a Year Is Derived Are Made Pensionable.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—A bill amending the dependent pension act of June 27, 1890, was called up to-day and explained by Senator Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.) The two amendments proposed by the bill were that widows who have an income of $250 in excess of daily wages should be pensionable under the act, and authorizing the Commissioner of Pensions to aggregate the disabilities of an applicant in fixing his pensionable status.

In the course of a protracted discussion of the general pension question, a discussion which took a wide range, Mr. Teller (Silver, Col.,) said he was not appalled by the fact that $140,000,000 annually was paid by the Government to pensioners. He was certain that more men were off the pension rolls who ought to be on than were on and ought to be off. No political party, he thought, could afford to hesitate to do ample justice to those who had fought for the country.

The bill was amended so as to provide that in case the widow should have "resources" instead of an "income" from which $250 a year is derived or derivable should be pensionable, and further that the bill does not apply to widows who have married former soldiers since June 27, 1890.

The bill as amended was passed.

A bill was also passed providing that a widow's pension shall commence with the application and not at the date of the soldier's death, and construing a section of the Dependent Pension act.

MILITARY RULE FOR ALASKA.

The President Makes It a Department in View of the Heavy Immigration—Col. G. M. Randall to Command.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The President has created a military department consisting of the Territory of Alaska, and has assigned Col. George M. Randall, Eighth United States Infantry, to command it. Col. Randall is on duty with his regiment in Cuba, but will report here, en route to Alaska, on Jan. 15.

The matter of an Alaskan military department has been under consideration for a long time. There is no disposition to reflect in any way upon the officials of the Territorial Government, but the civil machinery, which is said to be totally inadequate, could not be strengthened and enlarged without considerable legislation and the loss of much valuable time. In addition to the heavy immigration into the Cape Nome district from the world at large, the whole Klondike appears to be emptying its population upon those shores, and naturally there is danger of an outbreak of lawlessness and disorder among the adventurous spirits attracted to the mines.

The War Department has not yet fixed upon the number of troops to be assigned to the new department. Col. Randall will be allowed to exercise his judgment in the matter. It is not believed, however, that a large force will be necessary, as the miners in Alaska have usually been quick to recognize the authority of the United States Government in the person of a soldier.

Col. Randall was born in Ohio, entered the service as a private in the Fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, April 20, 1861, and rose to be a Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers June 1, 1865. He was appointed to the regular service Oct. 24, 1891, and rose by regular promotion to be Colonel on Aug. 8, 1898. He was brevetted three times—for gallant service in the battle of Antietam; for gallant service in front of Petersburg and in the attack on Fort Steadman, Va., and for gallant service against the Indians in Arizona. He has had a widely extended and distinguished service on the frontier.

At the outbreak of the war with Spain Col. Randall was in command of Fort St. Michael. He was appointed a Brigadier General of Volunteers, and returned from Alaska, but did not reach this country in time to participate in active service. He was assigned to the command of the Third Division of the Second Army Corps, and when the volunteers were mustered out he commanded his regiment in Cuba, where he is now on duty.

It was stated at the War Department that Col. Randall would receive another commission as Brigadier General of Volunteers, in order that he may have sufficient rank for the new post. The action of the department in this matter is tantamount to the establishment of a complete Military Government in Alaska, especially as to the northern portion.

PROTEST BY TEA MERCHANTS.

Say Board of Experts Discriminates Unjustly Against Cheap Teas.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—W. J. Butterfield and a committee representing the Tea Association of New York had a conference to-day with Gen. Spaulding, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, regarding the personnel of the Government Board of Tea Experts to be appointed next month.

It was represented that the members of the present board did not fairly administer the law regulating the importation of tea into the United States, inasmuch as their rulings tended to exclude all low-priced teas, however pure and wholesome they might be. This was declared to be contrary to the spirit of the law, and resulted in giving a great and unfair advantage to the trade in high-priced teas. The committee asked that the members of the present board be not reappointed, but that experts be selected who would not discriminate against low grade teas if found to be pure and wholesome. Gen. Spaulding took the matter under advisement.

SUPREME COURT IS DIVIDED.

Two Opinions on the Right to Capture Coast Fishing Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The United States Supreme Court to-day decided two cases involving the question of the right to capture coast fishing vessels belonging to the enemy in time of war, and make prizes of them. These decisions involved two fishing smacks owned in Havana, which were taken by the blockading squadron, condemned, and sold as prizes. Justice Gray delivered the opinion of the court, holding that the seizure was contrary to well-established international law.

Chief Justice Fuller, Justices Harlan and McKenna dissented, and united in an opinion by the Chief Justice. He took the ground that there was no rule in such cases immutably fixed by international law, and that exemption from the rigors of war should be controlled entirely by the legislative department, and that, as the President had not interfered to prevent condemnation, that condemnation should be affirmed.

The two vessels involved in the decision were named the Lola and the Paqueta Habana.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Collector of Customs, District of Gloucester, Mass.—W. N. Jordan.

Navy—Pay Inspector H. T. Wright, to be a Pay Director; Paymaster S. R. Calhoun, to be a Pay Inspector; Passed Assistant Paymaster Joseph J. Cheatham, to be a Paymaster; Passed Assistant Paymaster M. M. Ramsay, to be a Paymaster; J. A. Murphy of Pennsylvania, to be an Assistant Surgeon; R. E. Sawyer of New York, to be a Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

Army—Acting Assistant Surgeon Frank H. Titus of California, to be a Surgeon of Volunteers, with rank of Major.

Senator Gallinger Congratulated.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Senator Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) was the recipient to-day of many elaborate and beautiful floral offerings. When the Senate convened, his desk, chair, and the area surrounding them were filled with exquisite products of the florist's art, the display being accompanied by congratulations from friends upon the fact that the charge against him of violating the civil service law, after official investigation, had not been sustained.

Siam Offers a Present to America.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The United States Minister to Siam writes to the State Department that the Siamese Government has given another evidence of its friendliness to the United States by offering to present to this country a part or the whole of the temple grounds on which the United States Legation is situated, at Bangkok. The property is worth $57,000, and is valuable for its water frontage. The gift, if accepted, involves an outlay of about $2,000 for improving the premises. Secretary Hay has sent the correspondence to Congress for favorable action.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices:

Clayburg, John Redmond; Hartwood, Willis Butler; Selden, Samuel Dare.

The Lucania's Heavy Mail.

THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday received a complaint from a business firm that the mails which arrived on Saturday by the steamer Lucania were not delivered as early as usual, and that the firm received its letters five and seven hours later than usual. The delay in the delivery of the mails on Saturday was caused by the enormous amount of mail that arrived by the Lucania, she carrying 2,530 sacks, a much larger quantity of mail than has ever been brought before by any steamer. As the British Government has taken several of the large liners for transport service, the postal authorities both here and abroad have been greatly hampered by the accumulation of mail matter which could not be sent with the usual regularity.

Col. Gardiner at Work Again.

District Attorney Gardiner was back in his office yesterday after an absence of two weeks. He has recovered entirely from the broken rib which he received by falling from a chair in his office.

MARINE SOCIETY ELECTION.

Capt. Norton's Action Against Sailors' Snug Harbor Management Sustained—Shipping Bill Indorsed.

The thirtieth annual meeting of the Marine Society of the City of New York was held yesterday afternoon at the Maritime Exchange. The election of officers resulted as follows: President—Capt. Gustavus D. S. Trask; First Vice President—Capt. Andrew J. Newbury; Second Vice President—Capt. Benjamin F. Marsh; Treasurer—Capt. James H. Chamberlain; Secretary—Capt. Thomas M. Nichols; Counsel—William Allen Butler.

The following resolutions were passed after a heated discussion:

"Resolved, That, upon the retirement from office at the present time of President Austin Jayne and Vice President George L. Norton, the Marine Society of New York expresses its appreciation of the valued services rendered by them in the discharge of the unusually arduous duties that have devolved upon them during the past five years.

"Resolved, That the Marine Society of New York reaffirm at this time the resolution relating to the Governorship of the Sailors' Snug Harbor unanimously adopted at its last annual meeting, and that the hearty commendation of the society be extended to Capt. George L. Norton, who offered that resolution, for his earnest efforts to accomplish its purposes, and that the society recognizes those sterling characteristics that impelled him as an exponent of the views and wishes of the New York and of the Boston Marine Societies manfully to battle for principle in the face of disparagement and personal sacrifice."

A petition to Congress offered by Capt. Norton in relation to the Shipping bill was adopted. It is in part as follows:

"The Marine Society of New York respectfully petitions your hearty support of the Shipping bill for the following reasons:

"That American shipping in the foreign carrying trade carries but 9 per cent. of the exports and imports of the country, as against its former highest position of 85 per cent. of the country's foreign trade.

"That $200,000,000 is annually paid by American citizens to foreign ship owners as freight and passage money.

"That this money goes out of the country in hard cash, the larger part of which should be retained for distribution to reward American labor.

"That it is essential that the country shall have shipbuilding plants, artisans, engineers, and sailors for its use, defense, and safety in the event of war.

"That this bill is best calculated to promote the development and distribution of the products of American labor by the extension of the merchant marine of the United States."

LEGAL NOTES.

ELEVATOR ACCIDENT.—Louis Catlin, while in the employ of Raphael Tuck & Sons, on the 4th of October, 1896, was injured while pushing a truck of goods on the elevator, on the third floor of 388 Broadway, occupied by his employers. In his suit against T. B. Peddle & Co., who occupied the ground floor of the premises, for damages, he testified that when the truck was half way on the elevator began to descend, having been set in motion by some one pulling the check rope; that the truck tipped forward in the elevator; that he called out to wait, and leaned out to catch the check rope, and while doing so the automatic gate descended, pinning him to the floor, breaking his ribs, and inflicting other injuries; that before the elevator moved he heard no noise or rattling of the chain, but on previous occasions he had heard the chain rattle, and the rattling could be heard all over the building. It appeared also that Henry Fahrbach, a driver for William Ellar, who was employed by defendants, delivered goods to them at the time of the accident, and that receiving no answer when he rattled the chain, he pulled the elevator down. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has affirmed judgment, dismissing plaintiff's complaint, on the trial, because Fahrbach was the employe of a separate and independent contractor. Justice O'Brien, giving the opinion, said the fact that Fahrbach was accustomed to do this work almost daily, and had been occupied with it for a long while, "does not alter the original relation between him and the defendant, which was not that of master and servant." "A driver or other person who is employed by a butcher, or an ice company, or a milkman, to bring articles daily to a house, and who may be engaged in that occupation for years, would not from that circumstance alone become the servant of one to whom he was delivering goods, so as to render that person liable for his acts of negligence. He would not be the servant of the one to whom the goods were delivered, but of the master who employed and paid him for the work."

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EMPLOYER MUST FURNISH SAFE PLACE TO WORK.—Joseph W. Brown, a carpenter, was at work on the 19th of June, 1896, upon the fourth floor of a large building, which was then being erected for John R. Todd, in this city. He had just been set to work that morning by Mr. Todd, and was engaged in sawing boards in various lengths. It was to be part of his work to assist in putting up a ceiling, which was to be of boards jointed and grooved. The distance from the floor to the ceiling was about ten feet. A scaffolding consisting of five forms, called horses, on which planks were laid, was prepared by other employes of Mr. Todd, upon which the carpenters were to stand while working. Brown had no part whatever in the building of the scaffolding, or the selection of materials for it. He was instructed to go upon the scaffolding when it was completed and assist in putting in place some of the ceiling boards. One of the horses over which he stood broke under his weight, and he fell to the floor, sustaining very serious injuries. The cause of the breaking of the header of the horse over which he stood was that it was cross-grained and improper for the use to which it was applied. The material was that which Todd had directed Brown's fellow-servants to use in constructing the horses. The First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Patterson, has affirmed judgment secured by Brown upon the verdict of a jury in his favor, in his suit against Todd for damages for the injuries he sustained. "Regardless of other conditions," Justice Patterson said, "the proof is clear that the header timber was defective, improper, and unsafe for use; that its use was so ordered by the defendant; that there was nothing else to be used for the purpose, and that the defects were not apparent to an ordinary observer. The plaintiff was entitled to rely under the circumstances upon his employer furnishing him with a safe place in which to work."

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STAIRWAY ACCIDENT.—On the evening of the 3d of April, 1896, Eva Schroeck, three years and seven months old, residing with her parents at 274 East Third Street, was on the street in front of her residence, in company with her mother. The house, which was a tenement, was owned by Yetta Reiss. On the ground floor was a store, which, with the basement under it, had been rented by her to William Hartung for a bakery. A flight of steps descended to the basement from the sidewalk, and the steps extended 4 feet 6 inches out from the wall of the house, and were covered by a set of wooden doors. On each side of the doors there was an iron railing, but there was none in front of the steps. While Mrs. Schroeck stood and talked with a friend the child wandered away without her noticing it and fell down the flight of steps through one of the doors, which was standing open, and injured herself. A judgment dismissing an action brought on behalf of the child against Mrs. Reiss for damages has been sustained on appeal by the Appellate Division of the First Department. Presiding Justice Van Brunt, giving the opinion, holds that the case is entirely dissimilar from those where the landlord had been held liable for the condition of the halls and passageways which were used in common by the various tenants of the building. The claim that the steps were not constructed and protected in the manner provided by Section 342 of the revised ordinances was also held to be untenable. The court decides there was no negligence on the part of the defendant in maintaining the stairway and its covering, and if anybody was guilty of negligence through which the accident happened it was the occupant of the store, in leaving the cellar door open when the stairs did not seem to have been in actual use.

White Star Liners to Get In Earlier.

The English postal authorities have heretofore sent mails from London so as to reach Queenstown at 1 P. M. Thursdays. This has caused the White Star steamers to lose several hours waiting in the harbor. The time has now been changed, so that the mails are on board and the steamer ready to leave Queenstown at 6:15 A. M. On account of this early start, the time of arrival at New York will hereafter be early Wednesday morning instead of in the afternoon.

WHAT PUERTO RICO NEEDS

Gen. Davis Outlines the Conditions on the Islands.

AFFAIRS HAVE GROWN WORSE

More Money, Schools, and Free Trade with the United States Required by the New Possession.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Gen. Davis, Governor General of Puerto Rico, appeared before the Insular Affairs Committee of the House to-day and made a general statement regarding the situation of affairs in that Island. The people of Puerto Rico, he said, were accustomed to arbitrary control, control of the King through Ministers or Secretaries in charge of several departments. He had believed when he came to the administration of the affairs of the island that things could be bettered by eliminating these intermediaries and getting closer to the people. He had made a step in that direction by substituting mixed boards for these Secretaries, and the result, Gen. Davis said, had been very satisfactory from his point of view.

The civil administration was now entirely in the hands of these boards; Boards of Health, Charities, Education, Public Works, &c., in all of which the natives had representation. The customs were collected by army officers, assisted by natives. Natives were everywhere the principal employes. One of the great problems which had confronted him was that of making the receipts and expenditures balance. This had been accomplished by readjustment of salaries and other economies.

The industrial situation on the island, Gen. Davis said, was not satisfactory. He sketched the discouragement which had resulted from the trade and tariff discriminations against the products of the island both in the United States and Cuba before the great hurricane devastated the island last August, when coffee plantations had been ruined and every banana plant on the island had been destroyed. For five years preceding 1898 the average exports had reached about 16,000,000 pesos. In 1898 they were cut in half, and this year Gen. Davis figured that they would hardly exceed 3,500,000. The people yere discouraged. They lacked the Anglo-Saxon energy to face a gloomy outlook.

Gen. Davis justified the arbitrary action of Gen. Henry in extending for one year from Jan. 19, 1899, the time in which mortgages overdue could be foreclosed, but that year, he said, would expire shortly, and thousands of properties would change hands. This added another discouraging feature to the situation. He [Davis] did not believe he had authority to further extend the time under the treaty with Spain, but that property rights of individuals and corporations must remain in the status quo which obtained when the treaty was ratified.

Regarding the political situation, Gen. Davis described the fury with which the natives plundered and murdered the Spaniards after the war closed. They sought to even up old scores. This had been stopped by the military, and civil disorders had ceased. The elections in the towns shortly after the United States assumed military control, he said, were farces. No election was ordered until the result had been previously ascertained. Gen. Davis said that under his discretion suffrage had been limited to those who could read or write, or who had paid $1.50 in taxes in two years. Then new elections of Alcaldes and town Councils had been held.

Under these terms less than 5 per cent. of the inhabitants had been able to qualify. In half the towns elections had been held, and there had been but 30,000 voted out of about 500,000 people. The elections had been held under military supervision, and had given eminent satisfaction, so far as their fairness was concerned. Gen. Davis said he regarded the election as an education of the people. Regarding the future civil government of the island, Gen. Davis said he had given the subject much thought, without being able to formulate a satisfactory scheme. It would be a difficult undertaking, but he considered it essential that the people of Puerto Rico should be given an opportunity to demonstrate their capacity to enlarge their responsibilities. He thought they might be given representation in a legislative body, but that body, he said, should have in it a majority of persons appointed by the President in order to be sure that control should not pass into hands which would use it improperly.

Speaking of the need of many things in the island, Gen. Davis pointed out the fact that the island was without debt. Unless a loan could be made, he said, the present industrial paralysis must continue.

Reverting to the question of mortgage foreclosures, Gen. Davis said that there were mortgages to the amount of 30,000,000 pesos on real estate. The interest rates ran as high as 24 per cent. He would not commit himself as to the advisability of extending the period for foreclosing mortgages, but expressed the opinion that something must be done. The revenues of the islands were inadequate to meet its wants. For instance, 300,000 pesos had been allowed in the budget for education. That sum provided a very limited education for 30,000 children. There were, he said, 250,000 other children who had not the slightest chance of receiving an education. In his opinion, 1,000,000 pesos a year should be expended on the roads for twenty years.

Gen. Davis said he thought less than 1 per cent. of the inhabitants understood the responsibilities of government. In answer to a direct question from Representative Henry of Texas, Gen. Davis stated that he did not think the territorial form of government, such as was proposed for Hawaii, would be for the best interests of the island. But he distinctly thought the people of Puerto Rico were as much entitled to trade privileges as the people of Hawaii. If trade privileges were granted, he thought they would go far toward industrial regeneration, but in addition some responsible body in Puerto Rico, in his opinion, must have the power of borrowing money until the taxes became adequate. He thought 5,000,000 pesos should be raised by taxation for municipal, insular, and school purposes.

Mr. Cannon asked him if with free trade the people of Puerto Rico, considering the climate and resources of the island, would be able to work out their salvation.

"Quite able to support themselves," replied Gen. Davis, "and besides contribute much wealth to the United States whenever the island is put upon a sound basis."

Gen. Davis expressed the opinion that a body vested with the powers of government could borrow money for the island without the guarantee of the United States. He thought, however, power to borrow money should be limited to 10 per cent. of the assessed value of the realty of the island, which was about $100,000,000. In answer to a question, he said Spain collected about 50,000,000 pesos per annum.

The secured and floating debt of the island, he said, was about 3,000,000 pesos. The local currency, consisting of about 5,000,000 pesos, he thought should be retired and recoined, our money to take its place. The local Legislature could make the adjustments necessary.

"American sovereignty," said Gen. Davis, in answer to a question from Mr. Maddox, "has been a disaster to the average Puerto Rican."

"That is," suggested Mr. Cannon, "the old order has disappeared and the new has not come in?"

"That is it," replied Gen. Davis.

Continuing, he said that about 70 per cent. of the population of the island were Caucasians in the sense that the Spaniards were. There were 70,000 negroes and 250,000 mulattoes. The native Spaniards were in the best condition. They were faithful, industrious, and temperate. They were thrifty.

Every Puerto Rican was either actively or passively a Catholic. The Puerto Ricans were not a dying race. They had doubled in thirty years. A large portion of the population was of illegitimate birth. But illegitimacy did not involve crime. In many cases there were obstacles.

"The natives," said he, "are married, but not parsoned."

He thought any railroad built in Puerto Rico to pay would have to be subsidized by the State.

Gen. Davis believed that all the coffee that can be produced can be disposed of in New York City alone at prices equal to that paid for the best Java and Mocha.

MRS. HETTY GREEN SUES.

Says Income of Her Father's Estate Was Not Properly Accounted For.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—A suit has been brought in the United States Circuit Court by Mrs. Hetty Green against William V. Crapo and others, who represent the executors and trustees of the estate of the late Edward Mott Robinson, who was Mrs. Green's father. Mr. Robinson left an estate valued at about $3,000,000, and Mrs. Green alleges that the income of the estate was not properly accounted for. The suit is not against any of the defendants personally. The subpoena is returnable at the February term.

A Good Tale

bears telling twice.—We still have a large assortment of this season's broken lots of Men's Winter Suits, which were formerly $15, $16, $18, $20 and $25 and on which we have set the low price of

$11.75

This is one of the rare opportunities which come seldom, and should be taken quick advantage of.

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If you buy

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Maryland Club Pure Rye

is ripe because every barrel spends its proper "season" in our sealed warehouses. A green barrel could not go out for ten times its value. A good many green barrels of *other* whiskies *do* get on the market. You can tell them by the taste, just as you can tell a green apple from a ripe one. You can tell Maryland Club, too; it tastes *ripe* and *old* because it is *old*.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

CAHN, BELT & CO., Baltimore, Md.

CALL COURTS UNSANITARY.

Justices Say Complaints Are Ignored—Justice Smyth Denounces Conditions as a Public Disgrace.

The complaints recently made as to the sanitary condition of the County Court House are declared to have been without avail. Justice Leventritt, who has been sitting in Special Term, Part III., for the last week, was compelled yesterday to abandon that courtroom on account of the odor arising from withdrawing rooms on the upper floors. He is now holding court in Trial Term, Part XI., which is temporarily vacant. Justice Leventritt strongly condemned the inaction of the officials in charge of the Court House, who had, he said, ignored the complaints made some time ago as to the unsanitary state of the building. He added that it was a menace to the health of all having business in the Court House and said that the attention of the Board of Public Health should be called to the subject.

Justice Smyth, who is presiding in Special Term, Part IV., made repeated complaints as to the absence of a carpet in the courtroom, and said he was unable to hear the arguments made by the lawyers or the testimony given by witnesses on account of the great noise made by persons moving on the uncarpeted floor. He said that Justice Beach's courtroom, Trial Term, Part III., was in the same state, and that unless Commissioner Kearny speedily attended to the matter he would compel Sheriff Grell, under a provision in the Code of Civil Procedure, to have the unsatisfactory condition of affairs remedied. He characterized the way things were allowed to remain as a public disgrace.

The courtrooms presided over by Justices Smyth and Beach were repainted last Summer. The carpets were removed, and new ones have never since been laid. The noise is so great when persons walk across the floor that it is impossible for the Judges to hear counsel when addressing them.

INCENDIARISM TO HIDE THEFT.

Glens Falls Gas Company's Office May Have Been Fired by a Collector.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 8.—An attempt was made recently to burn the offices and books of the Glens Falls Gas and Electric Light Company, the incendiary saturating the desks, the papers on and in them, and the books in the safe with gasoline. An officer noticed that the shades of the offices were drawn, an unusual occurrence, and, breaking in the door, discovered the fire and put it out before much damage had been done. Had the fire gained headway serious damage and possible loss of life would have resulted. The building is located in the business portion of the town, among offices and stores with flats on the upper stories.

An incendiary having been at work here for some time, the fire was attributed to the same person who had started other fires. Later on, however, irregularities in the accounts of Claude Williams, a collector, were discovered, and suspicion was directed toward him. A warrant has been sworn out for his arrest, but the police are unable to find him. He is about nineteen years old.

Harrisburg Man Kills Himself.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 8.—James Calhoun, until Jan. 1 the resident manager of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, committed suicide to-day at his home by shooting himself in the head. He was about forty-seven years of age. For several months he had been in poor health, and it is supposed he killed himself while in a fit of despondency.

Proved a "Mainstay"

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

Makes Flesh and Blood

Dr. E. A. Bartlett, of Albany, N. Y., writes: "In my practice, the last winter, Johann Hoff's Malt Extract has been a "mainstay," on account of its valuable nutritive qualities. I have used it many years but never to more advantage than this year."

MANHATTAN MUST BUILD

State Commissioners Order Construction of Bronx Extensions.

ACT ON CITIZENS' COMPLAINT

Direct Completion of the Road to Bedford Park and a Branch Line to West Farms.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—In the matter of the complaint of the Taxpayers' Alliance of the Borough of the Bronx, New York City, against the Manhattan Railway, the State Board of Railroad Commissioners to-day made public its decision which recommends that the company, without delay, construct its railroad from One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street to Bedford Park.

This complaint was filed with this board on June 9, 1899. It alleged that the Manhattan Railway Company was the successor company of the New York, Fordham and Bronx Railway Company and the Suburban Rapid Transit Company, both organized to construct elevated railroads in the territory now known as the Borough of the Bronx, New York City; that the said railway companies had not completed the construction of the lines authorized by their charters, nor had the Manhattan Railway done so; that the time for such construction had expired; that the failure to construct had resulted in grievous loss and injury to the public.

The petition prayed the board to take action to compel such construction, or compel forfeiture of the franchises. A copy of the complaint was sent to the company, which answered, denying that the time for construction had expired, and denying that the failure to construct had resulted in grievous loss and injury to the public. Several hearings in the matter were held in the City of New York, at which W. W. Niles, Jr., A. C. Hottenroth, J. A. Goulden, J. L. Wells, and others appeared for the complainants. Julien T. Davies and others appeared for the Manhattan Railway. The last of these hearings was held Dec. 9, 1899. An inspection of portions of the routes upon which the railroads have not been constructed was made by the board.

It appears affirmatively that the Manhattan Railway Company is the successor of the New York, Fordham and Bronx Railway Company and of the Suburban Rapid Transit Company, and the board's recommendations therefore are directed to the Manhattan Railway. It also appears that the railroads provided for in the charters of the New York, Fordham and Bronx Railway Company and the Suburban Rapid Transit Company have not been constructed on considerable portions of the routes of said companies, as alleged in the petition.

The board finds from the evidence and from its inspection of the locality that public convenience and necessity urgently require the construction and operation of the railroad of the Manhattan Railway on that portion of the route extending from One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, on the line of Third Avenue, northerly to Bedford Park, or Mosholu Parkway, and the board accordingly recommends:

That the Manhattan Railway Company proceed without delay to construct its railroad on that portion of the line, with two tracks, from One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street to Bedford Park. The board further finds that the people on that portion of the route of the Manhattan Railway lying easterly of the present elevated railway terminus at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Third Avenue, along the line of Fremont Avenue, to West Farms, are in need of the facilities which would be afforded by the construction of the railway on the route, and therefore recommends that the Manhattan Railway Company construct the line or branch to West Farms, within a reasonable time after the completion of the Bedford Park extension.

FEDERAL COURT WILL DECIDE.

Tax Case Passes Through Court of Appeals to Hasten Final Action.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—The Court of Appeals to-day heard arguments and handed down a decision in a case so that it might be presented at once to the United States Supreme Court for decision by that tribunal. It involves the question of whether United States bonds can be taxed in New York State under the taxable transfer act. The question arose in the settling of the estate of the late Joseph Plummer of New York City, who left $40,000 in Government bonds to constitute a trust fund. A tax was imposed under the taxable transfer act by the State agent at the Surrogate's Court in New York County, from which the executor appealed. On Thursday last Surrogate Varnum affirmed the tax, holding that "the security is taxable because the tax is not on the bonds themselves, but upon their transfer."

In order to get the case before the United States Supreme Court as speedily as possible, the case was presented to the Appellate Division, First Department, on Friday. That court affirmed the Surrogate's decision and the Court of Appeals to-day affirmed that of the Appellate Division.

White Plains After a Monument.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 8.—The Westchester County Board of Supervisors has approved the project to place a monument on the battlefield of White Plains. It has passed a resolution asking the citizens to co-operate with it in a petition to the Legislature for an appropriation of $10,000 for a suitable memorial, contingent upon a site being provided without expense to the State. The Committee on Legislation will go to Albany on Jan. 17 in the interest of the monument.

Ministers for Repeal of Horton Law.

At the Methodist preachers' meeting yesterday, at 150 Fifth Avenue, this committee was appointed to co-operate with the one appointed by the Presbyterians to urge upon the Legislature the repeal of the Horton law to regulate prize fights: The Revs. S. P. Cadman, W. H. Lawrence, J. M. Mesker, A. Ostrander, and C. S. Wing.

BECAME FOOD FOR SHARKS.

Forty-five Chinese of the Crew of a Sinking British Ship Were Lost at Sea.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—The story of the loss of the British steamer Hupeh, on her voyage from this city to Hongkong via Java, has been received in this city, and the details show that the loss of the vessel was accompanied by a far greater loss of life than the cabled reports told of, nearly fifty people being unaccounted for. The vessel sprang a leak on leaving Java with a cargo of sugar for Hongkong. The Chinese crew refused to work, and the ship's boats, with one exception, were destroyed during a storm. The crew built a number of rafts, launching them and getting them afloat, leaving the Captain and one passenger on board the sinking vessel.

The Europeans occupied one raft and the Chinese were divided on six or seven others. The rafts were soon surrounded by hundreds of revenous sharks who, in their eagerness to get at the shipwrecked sailors, jumped far out of the water. Soon several of the Chinese rafts were overturned, and it was then that the Europeans decided to return to the vessel.

The only remaining boat was repaired and launched, the Captain taking command. The island of Luband, in the Philippine group, was finally made, and when the natives learned that the mariners were British subjects they made them comfortable and later sent them to Manila. Nothing was ever heard of the Chinese crew, numbering forty-five men, and they must have been drowned and devoured by the pursuing sharks.

Tennis Games at Tuxedo Park.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Jan. 8.—The Tuxedo tennis courts were engaged all day, and a number of good matches were played and witnessed by a good crowd. T. Suffern Tailer played a very good match with Teddy Johnson, the instructor of the club, ending in a score of three sets to two. In the doubles Morgan and Miles defeated Tailer and Johnson three to one. A very interesting match was played between Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer and Miss Louisa Potter on the squash courts. Mrs. Tailer lost the match, three to one.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

BOSTON AND MAINE'S OFFER.

Would Make an Arrangement with the Fitchburg, Guaranteeing 5 Per Cent. on Preferred Stock.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—President Lucius Tuttle of the Boston and Maine Railroad issued a statement to-day in which he says that he had suggested to the President of the Fitchburg Railroad that a mutually advantageous arrangement between the Boston and Maine and the Fitchburg Roads could be made if the Fitchburg people were willing to accept a guarantee of 5 per cent. upon their preferred stock, which, of course, carried a guarantee of 1 per cent. on the common stock, most of which is owned by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The Fitchburg people, President Tuttle said, now have the matter under consideration.

The statement was called for by persistent reports concerning Boston and Maine affairs. Among the stories was one that the Vanderbilts have acquired control of the Boston and Maine Railroad, or that by controlling the American Express Company the Vanderbilts practically are in control of the road. President Tuttle says:

"I wish to say, and to say as emphatically as language can express it, that all the stories about the Vanderbilts directly or indirectly controlling the Boston and Maine stock or Boston and Maine management, or having a large ownership in Bostoh and Maine, are absolutely without foundation. The American Express Company does not control the Boston and Maine, nor is the express company controlled by the Vanderbilts."

President Tuttle also said that the absorption of the Maine Central Railroad or of the Central Massachusetts Railroad by his road is not contemplated.

In connection with his statement concerning the Fitchburg offer, Mr. Tuttle said:

"We would not wish to control the Fitchburg in antagonism to the Vanderbilt interests. I think the New York Central offered the Fitchburg somewhere around 4 or 4½ per cent. on the preferred stock. When I learned that the Vanderbilt negotiations were ended I entered into negotiations with President Codman."

HAS TWO VICE PRESIDENTS.

Messrs. Merrill and Bishop Hold Similar Posts in the New Haven Road.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 8.—The discovery was made to-day of a remarkable situation existing in the board of officers of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. At the time of the election of Vice President Merrill the official announcement was made that Vice President W. D. Bishop, who succeeded Judge John M. Hall, when the latter became President, had resigned.

It is now found that Mr. Bishop did not resign and that he is still Vice President of the company. Inquiry at the offices of the company to-day revealed the fact that there are two Vice Presidents, Messrs. Bishop and Merrill acting co-ordinately. It is learned, furthermore, that the by-laws of the company were amended to fit the situation. There is, apparently, no numerical grade as to the Vice Presidencies, Mr. Bishop performing certain duties along the line of an executive Vice President, while Mr. Merrill is at the head of the operating department of the company. Mr. Merrill, the new Vice President, is not a member of the Board of Directors, while Mr. Bisnop does occupy a seat in the directorate. It is also learned that the newly amended by-laws are so framed as to permit of additional Vice Presidents if the occasion demands.

It is officially stated that Mr. Bishop will soon retire and that other arrangements will be made.

TRUNK LINE PASSENGER MEETING.

Second-Class Rates from New England to Colorado Will Be Restored.

Contrary to expectation, an agreement was reached at the meeting of the Trunk Line Passenger Agents' Association, held yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria, by which the second-class rates from New England points to Colorado, which had been reduced arbitrarily, will be restored to the nominal tariff rates by Jan. 20. After the restoration of rates, all tourist cars between Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati will become "Omnibus" cars, open to all lines over which they travel, but, however, remain in the charge of the initial road in New England. The new tariffs will be published to-day.

The meeting yesterday was really an adjourned session of the New England Passenger Agents' Association, which met in Boston Saturday. The question of differentials was also discussed. It was claimed by the Eastern roads that the Boston and Albany and other New England roads had not been paying them equitable differentials.

A stormy debate on the question was held over for further efforts at agreement among the New England lines. An allowance of thirty days has been made for them to reach a settlement. In the event of failure to do so in this time, the matter will be submitted to arbitration.

ERIE ROAD STAFF REORGANIZED.

Changes Also Affect the Chicago and Erie Railroad's Special Staff.

A number of changes are announced in the official staff of the Erie Railroad Company due to Second Vice President Merrill's going to the New York and New Haven Road. By the rearrangement of the official staff J. C. Moorhead becomes General Manager of the Ohio Division, with office at Cleveland, Ohio; C. R. Fitch, General Manager of the Erie Division, with office at 21 Cortlandt Street, this city; G. A. Coe, Superintendent of Transportation of the Ohio Division, with office at Cleveland, Ohio; A. M. Mozier, General Superintendent of the Ohio Division, with office at Cleveland, Ohio; George Van Keuren, General Superintendent of the Erie Division, with office at 21 Cortlandt Street, this city.

The changes also affect the official staff of the Chicago and Erie Railroad Company, as follows: J. C. Moorhead becomes General Manager of the company, with office at Cleveland, Ohio; A. M. Mozier, General Superintendent, with office at Cleveland, Ohio, and G. A. Coe is appointed Superintendent of Transportation, with office at Cleveland, Ohio.

The jurisdiction of C. C. Reynolds, Superintendent of the Lima Division, is extended over the Chicago Division. Mr. Reynolds's office will hereafter be at Chicago. James Corbett has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Chicago and Lima Divisions, with office at Huntington.

Railroad Land Title Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—In an opinion handed down in the United States Supreme Court to-day by Justice Harlan, the title of the Oregon and California Railroad Company to large tracts of land in the State of Oregon was confirmed. The main controversy was between the Oregon and California Road and the Northern Pacific. The lands involved lie south of Portland and embrace about 420,000 acres, said to be worth now five or six million dollars.

New Freight Depot in Brooklyn.

The new freight depot of the West Shore Railroad, at North Fifth and Berry Streets, Brooklyn, was opened for business yesterday. Platforms for the reception of outward-bound freight now extend the length of the block on North Fifth Street from Wythe Avenue to Berry Street. This is considered one of the most important freight centres in Brooklyn. Several millions' worth of freight is shipped during the year from this point.

Want Classification Revised.

A meeting of the Official Classification Committee will be held at 143 Liberty Street, on Jan. 22, for the purpose of hearing such representations as shippers may desire to present touching changes in Classification No. 20. With the committee, representatives of interested railway companies will also be present. The meeting will be held as the result of a letter transmitted to C. E. Gill, Chairman of the committee, by the Merchants' Association, saying shippers have complained that their business will be seriously affected by the action of the railroad companies in changing certain classifications in the official schedule.

$35,000 Fire in Brooklyn.

A fire which interrupted traffic on Fulton Street, Brooklyn, for nearly two hours and caused $35,000 damage occurred last evening in the Kelly Building, at 468 Fulton Street. The fire started in the cellar from some unknown cause. The building is owned by Thomas Kelly of 19 West Ninety-fifth Street, Manhattan.

PLAN TO PAY THE TEACHERS.

Controller Coler Says a Change in the Charter Will Make Surpluses Available.

Controller Coler believes that, if Section 1065 of the charter were repealed, all the teachers in the various boroughs of this city could and would be paid promptly their salaries in full to Jan. 1.

"The investigation of the accounts of the Board of Education," he said yesterday, "has progressed far enough to disclose the fact that the total amount appropriated by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was sufficient to pay every known claim, both for salaries and supplies, including the salaries of those teachers in Richmond and Queens who have been for so long without pay. The difficulty has been, however, that under the provisions of the charter the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has not had the power to transfer surpluses in the Department of Education to other accounts in which deficiencies exist. This is the only department in the city government in regard to which the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is deprived of this power. Even if such a power of transfer existed, however, it would be practically useless so long as the scheme of apportionment, provided by Section 1065 of the charter, remained a law; for it would be necessary, to place $40,000 at the disposition of the School Board of the Borough of Richmond, to make a transfer to the general school fund of the enormous sum of $2,250,000, the balance of which would be payable principally to the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn, which would not require it. I intend to present these facts to the Legislature, and will endeavor to have a bill passed at once. Such a bill ought to be favored by every one, since it does not touch the educational problems concerning which there is at present so much difference of opinion. The members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, I am sure, will not delay an instant, after the passage of this act, to make the necessary transfer so that every teacher can receive the amount due under the schedule enforced in 1899. By this means the issue of bonds would not be necessary and the burden of taxation be made greater, as would be the result by the issuance of bonds. This bill will also take the place of the proposed emergency bills that have been suggested as a way out of the difficulty."

This same view, as to the advisability of repealing Section 1065, is held by a majority of the members of the Board of Education, so on this and the Controller and the Commissioners of Education agree. Experts of the Department of Accounts are hard at work on the salary schedules. It cannot yet be said when their task will be completed.

Senator McCarren announced yesterday that he intended to introduce a bill in the Legislature providing that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall promptly issue revenue bonds sufficient to make up the deficiency between the present salaries and the Harrigan schedule, adopted by the Brooklyn School Board July 5 last. His bill will continue the Harrigan bill in force, thus paying the Brooklyn teachers higher salaries than they are getting under the reduction schedule recently adopted to keep within the Board of Estimate's appropriation for 1900.

BRIDGE RESOLUTIONS SIGNED.

Mayor Van Wyck Formally Approves the Construction of the Proposed East River Structures.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday signed the three resolutions affecting the two proposed bridges across the East River.

The first resolution authorizes the Commissioner of Bridges to construct a bridge across the East River between the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn, from Pike Street, Manhattan, to Washington Street, Brooklyn, and the second authorizes the issue of $1,000,000 to provide for work on this bridge.

The third resolution authorizes the issue of $1,000,000 for work on the second bridge across the East River at Blackwell's Island, from Sixtieth Street, Manhattan, to Charles Street, Long Island City, connecting the Boroughs of Manhattan and Queens.

The resolution authorizing the construction of the second bridge was not passed by the Municipal Assembly. The city has the right to use the money, but has not the authority to begin the bridge. Another resolution giving this authority will be introduced in the Municipal Assembly.

The estimated cost of the two bridges is $30,000,000

RAILWAY FRANCHISES SIGNED.

Action on Grants to Metropolitan and Third Avenue Systems.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday signed the resolution of the Municipal Assembly granting two franchises to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Third Avenue Railroad Company through King's Bridge Road and Eleventh Avenue, and across the Spuyten Duyvil Creek to the city line.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment has fixed the rate of compensation to the city at 4 per cent. of the gross receipts for the first five years, 6 per cent. for the next five, 8 per cent. thereafter. The franchises are for twenty-five years, with the privilege of another twenty-five years' renewal, subject, however, to a reappraisement by the city.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE EXTENSION.

Citizens Appeal Against Grade as Injury to Their Property.

Counsel for John L. Wall and Michael Kelly, the owners of property in the vicinity of West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and the proposed extension of Riverside Drive, appeared before Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court, yesterday and asked for an injunction restraining the Corporation Counsel from appointing Commissioners of Assessment to value the property. The applicants for the injunction object to the grade established by the map which was prepared in pursuance of the law recently passed, providing the drive to West One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and the Boulevard Lafayette, on the ground that the proposed grade will make a defile of sixteen feet through the hill at One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and leave the residents there that height above the new street.

Residents who are anxious to have the proposed improvement carried out were represented by counsel, who said the proposed grade would work no injury to any one, but would, on the contrary, be a great advantage to the property owners.

Justice Gildersleeve reserved decision on the application for the injunction, and directed an order to be submitted to him, instructing the Corporation Counsel to hand up the necessary papers in the matter in a week.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—Tanforan results:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Theory, 120 pounds, (Jenkins,) 8 to 5, won; Sweet William, 135, (Bullman,) 3½ to 1, second; Favorsham, 147, (Ruiz,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:01½. Governor Sheehan, Credo, and Yaruba also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile; selling. Glengaber, 109 pounds, (Spencer,) 9 to 1, won; Stuttgart, 104, (Bullman,) 2 to 1, second; Storm King, 118, (Vittatoe,) 3½ to 1, third. Time—1:44. Tom Cromwell, Dr. Marks, Lena, O'Connor, and Kastaine also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile; selling. Wallenstein, 107 pounds, (Spencer,) 4 to 5, won; Allenna, 101, J. Martin,) 5 to 1, second; Mon Eagle, 105, (Jenkins,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:44. Sunello, Sam Dannebaum, Thomas Carey, and Ziska also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; handicap. Zoroaster, 114 pounds, (Spencer,) 4 to 1, won; Daisy F., 101, (Jenkins,) 4 to 5, second; Mercato, 114, (Thorpe,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:49¼. Formero and San Venado also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Afamada, 109 pounds, (Jenkins,) 8 to 5, won; Cyril, 107, (J. Walsh,) 7 to 1, second; Glissando, 92, (Bassinger,) 50 to 1, third. Time—1:14¾. St. Cuthbert and Mocorito also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; purse. Nance O'Neil, 92 pounds, (Phelan,) 2½ to 1, won; Sugden, 109, (Conley,) 6 to 1, second; Hattie Fox, 92, (Henry,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:28½. Collins, Cypriano, Modwena, The Offering, Redwald, Heiro, Caesar Young, Favorita, Forelight II. also ran. Duke of York won, but was disqualified for fouling.

Funds for National Regatta.

The money necessary for the holding of the National regatta of 1900 in the Harlem River was raised with little difficulty at the meeting of the Harlem Regatta Association at the Hotel Marlborough last night.

Three delegates from each of thirteen clubs forming the association were present, and they subscribed the whole amount of money necessary. The committee which will represent the Harlem Association at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Association of American Oarsmen on Jan. 20 was also chosen.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Washingtons, by winning two games in the Harlem League last night, secured first place in the tournament. The Orientals lost two games, and as a result lost the lead, and are now in sixth place. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Morningside—Madden, 198; Hymer, 172; Duncan, 178; Doncourt, 202; Demmler, 154. Total, 904.

Oriental—Mitchell, 188; Vogel, 184; Schultz, 160; Stumpfel, 165, Starr, 137. Total, 834.

SECOND GAME.

Washington—Zenn, 158; Boehm, 191; A. Shiman, 153; Linden, 184; D. Shiman, 223. Total, 909.

Oriental—Mitchell, 157; Vogel, 137; Schultz, 216; Stumpfel, 180; Starr, 182. Total, 872.

THIRD GAME.

Washington—Zenn, 191; Boehm, 190; A. Shiman, 204; Linden, 184; D. Shiman, 169. Total, 945.

Morningside—Madden, 167; Duncan, 155; H. Doncourt, 138; L. Doncourt, 151; Demmler, 186. Total, 797.

The Empires improved their position in the National League last night by winning two games. The Berkeley team of Newark won and lost a game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Empire—Howell, 154; Stoff, 169; Williamson, 200; Wyman, 183; Diedrick, 165. Total, 871.

Riverdale—H. Ebling, 157; Gray, 187; Brodbeck, 171; Boilinger, 184; Schlusing, 125. Total, 824.

SECOND GAME.

Berkeley—Dennis, 187; McCoy, 154; Tracy, 187; Maines, 188; Weingarth, 187. Total, 903.

Riverdale—H. Ebling, 157; Gray, 162; Brodbeck, 153; Boilinger, 156; Schlusing, 165. Total, 793.

THIRD GAME.

Empire—Howell, 196; Stoff, 190; Williamson, 186; Wyman, 161; Diederick, 179. Total, 912.

Berkeley—Dennis, 204; McCoy, 136; Tracy, 161; Maines, 150; Weingarth, 166. Total, 817.

In the American National tourney at the Germania alleys last night the Glendales carried off the honors. The team defeated the Lotus and Orchard teams. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Lotus—W. Gerdes, 202; Heath, 158; Rehm, 185; F. Ferdes, 182; Boemmermann, 170. Total, 897.

Orchard—Bullwinkel, 166; Bucholz, 157; Steffens, 162; Schwacke, 163; Wilckens, 109. Total, 847.

SECOND GAME.

Rosedale—C. Sievers, 178; Mesloh, 153; Tadman, 192; Bellmer, 206; A. Sievers, 194. Total, 923.

Orchard—Bullwinkel, 164; Bucholz, 188; Steffens, 188; Schwacke, 207; Wilckens, 170. Total, 917.

THIRD GAME.

Rosedale—C. Sievers, 173; Mesloh, 213; Tadman, 184; Bellmer, 187; A. Sievers, 171. Total, 889.

Lotus—W. Gerdes, 185; Heath, 165; Rehm, 157; F. Gerdes, 219; Boemmermann, 163. Total, 889.

Bedford Council won both its games easily last night in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum sub-tournament on the Elephant Club alleys. De Witt Council won and lost. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Bedford Council—Brooks, 175; D. Anderson, 163; W. Sheffield, 172; E. Sheffield, 161; T. Anderson, 168. Total, 839.

De Witt Council—Latimer, 110; Bloom, 146; Tuthill, 153; Ta...; Engel, 178. Total, 699.

SECOND GAME.

De Witt Council—Latimer, 170; Bloom, 160; Tuthill, 147; Talbot, 136; Engel, 126. Total, 670.

Fulton Council—White, 146; D. Miller, 132; Wilson, 124; W. Wilson, 127; C. Silveira, 127. Total, 656.

THIRD GAME.

Bedford Council—Brooks, 144; D. Anderson, 145; W. Sheffield, 158; E. Sheffield, 191; T. Anderson, 171. Total, 809.

Fulton Council—White, 175; D. Miller, 127; Wilson, 136; W. Wilson, 126; C. Silveira, 125. Total, 684.

Long Island Council and Lefferts Council were the winners last night in the tourney of the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League on Trainor's alleys. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Long Island Council—Rhodes, 155; Thorn, 160; Baerenklau, 118; Henninger, 152; Hill, 145. Total, 730.

Welecme Council—H. Wyant, 172; F. Wyant, 186; Grosch, 185; Hummel, 123; Peters, 125. Total, 791.

SECOND GAME.

Long Island Council—Rhodes, 166; Thorn, 122; Baerenklau, 165; Henninger, 153; Hill, 143. Total, 749.

Lefferts Council—W. Smith, 103; Freed, 103; Brand, 180; C. Smith, 162; Sellers, 184. Total, 732.

The eighth series of games in the Brooklyn Interclub League was bowled last evening. High scores were made at all the alleys, the Carleton team rolling up a score of 1,000 at the Crescent alleys. Scores:

AT BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

Brooklyn B. C.				Knickerbocker.			
Gehlhaus	145	191	180	Walton	156	196	166
Neff	134	186	141	Silleck	180	164	134
Gardiner	165	144	188	Fackenthall	146	108	110
Matthews	171	178	214	Shbeck	160	172	163
Watt	156	134	137	Holmes, Sr.	159	199	134
Total	771	833	820	Total	810	839	707

AT KNICKERBOCKER FIELD CLUB.

Knickerbocker.				Brooklyn B. C.			
Bloomfield	157	156	197	Lewis	167	141	173
Hain	159	158	180	Ackerson	157	176	221
Bolfger, Jr.	149	119	116	Urquhart	132	162	189
Umstead	160	201	148	Joslin	148	149	156
Boocock	134	203	174	Worth	160	154	151
Total	750	837	824	Total	764	782	880

Grand totals—Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 4,850; Knickerbocker Field Club, 4,767.

AT AURORA GRATA CLUB.

Aurora Grata.				Lincoln.			
Parker	140	152	161	Lovell	104	145	137
Tucker	143	155	165	Cole	102	136	113
Naylor	106	153	168	Higgins	158	143	145
Little	195	173	147	Pomeroy	124	142	114
Beard	184	157	129	Stoutenburg	159	152	146
Total	768	790	770	Total	647	718	685

AT LINCOLN CLUB.

Lincoln.				Aurora Grata.			
Olmstead	135	177	181	Cook	136	169	205
Holdridge	190	156	156	McMullen	128	149	139
Rossen	189	185	181	Gooderson	168	199	173
Young	208	148	157	Page	156	167	136
Stubugler	147	157	196	McElroy	165	183	154
Total	832	818	865	Total	750	877	807

Grand totals—Aurora Grata Club, 4,762; Lincoln Club, 4,585.

AT CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB.

Crescent.				Carleton.			
Bull	174	158	187	Stoner	150	171	174
Meserole	148	188	158	Meyer	195	148	237
Doyle	172	192	202	Lincoln	141	189	197
Anderson	129	183	145	Ebbetts	141	189	224
Kelsey	172	168	193	Stebbins	146	155	168
Total	795	867	885	Total	803	841	1000

AT CARLETON CLUB.

Carleton.	1.	2.	3.	Crescent.	1.	2.	3.
Vodevin				Iremonger	170	163	163
& Mason	139	131	157	Maguire	174	156	200
Weber	181	189	170	Edwards	149	176	207
Calder	156	160	167	Parkinson	199	177	164
A.S. Prosky	198	179	147	Beard	148	167	142
Schwartje	195	173	165				
Total	869	832	806	Total	840	839	876

Grand totals—Carleton Club, 5,151; Crescent A. C., 5,102.

AT COLUMBIAN CLUB.

Columbian.				Hanover.			
Corcoran	182	130	204	Rose	121	161	153
Howard	179	150	135	Struse	198	155	174
Sullivan	158	188	158	Price	157	138	138
Langan	226	196	218	Kitching	156	150	200
Judge	129	164	168	Grosch	199	157	111
Total	874	828	883	Total	831	770	711

AT HANOVER CLUB.

Hanover Club.				Columbian Club.			
Lee	170	..	..	O'Connor	166	..	..
Helmle	191	..	..	Kelley	172	..	..
Ferguson	171	..	..	Bishop	154	..	..
Tompkins	149	..	..	Haggerty	212	..	..
Tuttle	158	..	..	Schaffer	164	..	..
Total	839	902	888	Total	868	862	778

Grand total—Hanover Club, 4,042; Columbian Club, 5,093.

Tournament Games To-day.

Athletic Bowling League—North End Club at Knickerbocker A. C.

Arlington National—Alco, Gotham, Homestead.

Bank Clerks' League—Three games at Reid's Alleys.

Fire Insurance League—Niagara, Royal, Queen.

Harlem League—Morris Wheelmen, Corinthian, Lotus.

American National—Oriental, Empire, Arlington.

Columbia League—Diamond, Morningside, Oerel.

National—Metropolitan, Dcolittle, Corinthian.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—Price, Gramercy, Iolanthe.

Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—Indian, Pioneer, Tamaqua.

Bowerman Brothers Buy Belsire.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 8.—Belsire, 2:21¼, a brown stallion ten years old, by Electioneer, dam Beautiful Bells, by The Moor, has been bought by Bowerman Brothers of this city, of Miller & Sibley, Franklin, Penn., for $5,000. He is a brother to Bow Bell, bought of May Overton by Marcus Daly for $10,000. He will be placed at the head of the Bowermans' new trotting stud.

Dibblee Will Again Coach Harvard.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 8.—At a meeting in the Harvard Gymnasium to-night of the candidates for next year's football team Capt. Daly announced that Benjamin H. Dibblee, Captain of the victorious '98 team, would again have charge of the eleven in the capacity of head coach. Dibble was also coach of the team during last season, and his appointment was received to-night with great satisfaction.

DIXON AND McGOVERN TO-NIGHT.

To Fight for the Featherweight Championship and $10,000.

Terry McGovern, the hard-hitting little bantamweight champion of the world, and George Dixon, the colored featherweight who has defended his title successfully for many years, will meet to-night in a twenty-five-round contest at the Broadway Athletic Club. They will battle for Dixon's title and a purse of $10,000. Sporting men from all parts of the country have come to New York to see the fight. As both men are known to be hard hitters, clever, and game, a battle even better than the recent heavyweight contests is expected.

The men have trained conscientiously for the fight—McGovern in Westchester and the colored champion at Lakewood, N. J.—and they will enter the ring trained to the hour. While the contest is scheduled to go twenty-five rounds, very few sporting men expect to see it last the limit, for both McGovern and Dixon have long lists of knockouts on their tablets, and both are terrific punchers. McGovern has the force of a middleweight behind his blows. He beat Pedlar Palmer, the champion of England, in a round at Tuckahoe recently, and his admirers believe it will not take him much longer than that to dispose of Dixon. The latter, however, is also a very hard hitter, and the pair will in all probability put up a hurricane battle while it lasts. Dixon is in the best shape he has been in for a number of years.

The betting on the fight is heavy, and McGovern is a 2 to 1 favorite.

YALE-HARVARD BOAT RACES.

To be Held at New London June 28—Same Plans as Last Year.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 8.—A three days' conference of the undergraduate officials of the Yale and Harvard Boat Clubs has just been concluded at Claverly Hall, Cambridge, as a result of which dates for the annual contests, officials, and the general plans for the annual regatta are announced.

The plans are similar to those of last year. The races will take place at New London on Thursday, June 28. Each college will send three crews—a 'Varsity eight, a 'Varsity four, and a freshman eight. The 'Varsity eight-oared race will be rowed first, down stream, at 11:30 A. M. Immediately following the big race, the fours will row down stream at 12:30, and the freshman race will follow after a short interval. The 'Varsity eight race will start from a point opposite Red Top, Harvard's quarters, finishing at the draw bridge; the fours will start at the 'Varsity starting point and row to the navy yard, two miles down; the freshmen will start at the navy yard and row to the bridge, two miles down the river.

A radical innovation will, it is hoped, be made this year in securing the passage of a Congressional measure which will successfully prevent the encroachment upon the course of excursion boats. The officials of the races will be practically those of last year, W. H. Meikleham of New York being the probable referee. The Chairman of the Regatta Committee will be Julian Curtiss of New York.

The report is current that, while there is little chance of Cornell's appearance on the Thames this year, both Yale and Harvard would welcome the coming of the Ithacans.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.75¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.95
Cotton, middling	.07 9-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07⅜
Sugar, granulated	5.00
Molasses, O. K. prime	.36
Beef, family	12.75
Beef, hams	22.75
Tallow, prime	.05½
Pork, mess	10.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06⅛
Lard, prime	6.22½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	23.00
Butter, Western creamery	.30

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 63⅝@63½c; No. 2 red, 66½@67½c; No. 2 corn, 36⅜c; No. 2 yellow corn, 36½@36¾c; oats, 22½@22¾c; No. 2 white, 25¼@25¾c; No. 3 white, 24½@25¼c; No. 2 rye, 52⅜@53c; No. 2 barley, 38@43c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.51; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.51; prime timothy seed, $2.35; mess pork, per bbl, $9.40@9.45; lard, per 100 lb, $5.65@5.85, short ribs sides, (loose,) $5.55@5.80; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¼@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.75@5.85; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, basis of high wines, $1.23½; sugars, cut loaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $8.10.

COTTON.—Taking the day as a whole, the bears came out with flying colors. The short and long accounts were greatly altered, the former being heavily augmented, and the latter materially cut down. In response to weak cables and business, the speculative markets, the future list opened easy at a decline of 2 to 8 points, and continued to settle under enthusiastic hammering by the bear crowd, and by a scurry of holders to realize on parcels of cotton, some of which was purchased on the late advance, but more of it at 6½c upward. Toward midday there was some hope of a rally, sellers evincing a desire to realize profits, while a few buying orders on the reactionary theory filtered in from outside points. Soon after midday, however, the market suffered another relapse under terrific selling by prominent Wall Street interests and a landslide of long stuff, under which prices crumbled away in an alarming fashion. The market closed steady, at a net loss of 10@17 points. Spot cotton in the local market ruled quiet, with prices ⅛c lower, on the basis of 7 9-16c for middling upland and 7 13-16c for middling Gulf. Sales were 1,433 bales. Southern spot markets, middling quoted, were officially reported as follows: Mobile, dull and nominal at 7 5-16c; Savannah, dull and easy at 7

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $3,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

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BANKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general Banking Business.
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Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
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FINANCIAL.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.
GENERAL OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA,
DECEMBER 13, 1899.

To the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co.

At a meeting of the board held this day the following resolution was, on motion, adopted:

"Resolved, That, for the purpose of providing a portion of the necessary capital for construction and equipment expenditures, during the year 1900, on the main and leased liner and branches, and for other corporate purposes, the privilege be given to stockholders of the Company to subscribe, at par, between December 27th, 1899, and January 20th, 1900, ON WHICH LATTER DATE THE PRIVILEGE WILL CEASE, for ten per cent. of their respective holdings as they stand registered at three o'clock P. M. on December 26, 1899. The privilege of subscribing may be sold by any stockholder. Payment in full for such stock may be made after January 14th, and must be made not later than January 20th, 1900. Receipts, which will also be negotiable, will be given bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. from January 20th to May 1st, 1900, (being 70 cents per share,) at which time said receipts will cease to bear interest.

"Certificates for the new Stock will be delivered on and after May 1st, 1900, on surrender of the receipts. Receipts covering fractions of shares will be converted into Stock when presented in multiples of Fifty dollars. All receipts must be presented for conversion before January 1st, 1901, on and after which date they will only be redeemed, at par, in cash."

Blank forms, giving the particulars of the payments as above recited, forms of subscription, and allotment of privilege, etc., can be obtained on application at this office after December 20, 1899.

Stockholders desiring their new Certificates for full shares by May 1st must deposit their receipts with the Transfer Department of the Company on or before March 15th, 1900. For all receipts for full shares deposited after that date, and for all fractional receipts, Certificates will be ready for delivery as soon after May 1st as practicable, of which notice will be given.

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

The Colorado Coal and Iron Company,
6% MORTGAGE BONDS.

The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, successor, by consolidation, to **The Colorado Coal & Iron Company, proposes to extend above bonds at the rate of 6% per annum until February 1, 1902,** the present security and lien to remain in full force, the principal and interest of the extended bonds to be payable in gold.

Arrangements have been made to purchase the bonds not extended by the holders, and to extend the same. Bondholders who wish to avail themselves of the privilege of extending the bonds may notify the Knickerbocker Trust Company at once of their intention so to do, and must present their bonds at the office of the **Knickerbocker Trust Company, No. 66 Broadway,** New York, between January 15th and January 27th, 1900, to have the contract of extension and new coupon sheets attached.

Bonds not extended by present holders should be presented to the **Knickerbocker Trust Corapny on February 1, 1900,** when par and the last coupon will be paid on the same.

JOHN L. JEROME, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Outside Securities a Specialty,
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer,
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10TH, 1900,
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

25 shs. Canada Southern R'way.
50 shs. Mechanics' Nat'l Bank.
25 shs. Manhattan Bank.
25 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
38 shs. United States Life Ins. Co.
25 shs. Morris & Essex R. R.
16 shs. Mechanics' Nat'l Bank.
55 shs. Phenix Nat'l Bank.
13 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
16 shs. Metropolitan Nat'l Bank, (in liq.)
96 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
7 shs. Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha Ry.
200 shs. Chic., Rock Island & Pacific Ry.
11 shs. New York Life Ins. & Trust Co.
25 shs. Union Trust Co.
$15,000 City of Defiance (Ohio) 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1918, July, 1897, Coups.
$2,000 The Rail Road Equipment Co. Special 6 p. c. Car Trust Bds., "Series B 74a," due 1909.
$5,000 The Rail Road Equipment Co. 6 p. c. Car Trust Bds., "Series Ae," October, 1899, Coups., (1st Nat'l Bank, N. Y., Receipt.)
5 shs. King Granite Co.
100 shs. Mineral Point Mining Co.
45 shs. California Mining Co.
100 shs. Mineral Point Mining Co.
15 shs. Hamilton Bank of B'klyn.
25 shs. 3d National Bank of N. Y.
$2,000 Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern 1st income Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., Series "B," 2043.
5 shs. German Alliance Ins. Co. of N. Y.
3 shs. Consolidated Gas Co.

FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

80 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R. Guar.
50 shs. Del., Lack. & Western R. R. Co.
65 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
31 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
96 shs. Mechanics' Nat'l Bank.
32 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
51 shs. Bank of America.
32 shs. Bank of Metropolis.
600 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
$1,000 Union Ferry Co. of N. Y. & B'klyn 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1920.
$4,000 Union Pacific R. R. Co. 1st R. R. & L. G. 4 p. c. Bds., 1947.
19 shs. Importers' and Traders' Nat'l Bank.
25 shs. Bank of Manhattan Co.
31 shs. Market and Fulton Nat'l Bank.
13 shs. Nat'l City Bank (with rights.)
13 shs. American Exchange Nat'l Bank.
20 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
65 shs. Bowery Bank.
275 shs. Central Foundry Co. common.
2 shs. Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
60 shs. National Ship Copper Plating Co.
10 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
74 shs. Mechanics' National Bank.
74 shs. Merchants' National Bank.
100 shs. National Broadway Bank.
50 shs. American Surety Co.
50 shs. H. R. Worthington Co. pfd.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. German-American Insurance Co.
20 shs. Mechanics' Nat'l Bank.
50 shs. North American Trust Co.
50 shs. Central National Bank.
27 shs. Chatham Bank.
50 shs. Citizens' Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
70 shs. N. Y. & New Jersey Telephone Co.
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
95 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
200 shs. Improved Acetylene Gas Co. common.
25 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
5 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
15 shs. 5th Avenue Bank.
20 shs. 4th National Bank.
4 shs. Gallatin Nat'l Bank.
16 shs. Importers' and Traders' Nat'l Bank.
25 shs. Lincoln Nat'l Bank.
40 shs. Phenix Ins. Co. of B'klyn.
200 shs. Indianapolis Gas Co.
17 shs. Mutual Bank.
31 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
11 shs. Nat'l Park Bank.
16 shs. Nat'l Shoe & Leather Bank.
21 shs. Western National Bank.
112 shs. New Jersey Zinc Co.
3 shs. National City Bank.
15 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
50 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
10 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
50 shs. Bond & Mtge. Guar. Co.
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
2 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R.
10 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.,
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
TUESDAY, JAN. 9, 1900, at 12.30 P. M.
At the New York Real-Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
100 shs. American Grocery Co., 2d preferred, $100 each.
200 shs. Brown Segmental Wire-Gun Co., $10 each. (Temporary Certificate.)
(By order of John W. Axford, Assignee of the Printings Card and Paper Co.)
Certain Book Accounts, Judgments, and Promissory Notes, a list of which will be read at sale.
List at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
CAPITAL . $2,500,000
SURPLUS . $2,500,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances,
subject to cheque through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar and Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.
Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.
Transacts a General Banking Business.

OFFICERS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, WILLIAM E. SPIER,
WILLIAM BARBOUR, ANSON R. FLOWER,
HENRY S. MANNING, HENRY S. REDMOND,
SAMUEL A. MAXWELL, JOHN R. HEGEMAN,
MYRON T. HERRICK, C. I. HUDSON,
CHAS. F. CUTLER, S. C. T. DODD,
EMERSON McMILLIN, WILLARD BROWN,
H. O. HAVEMEYER, PHILIP LEHMAN,
JAMES M. DONALD, EDWARD F. CRAGIN,
GEORGE CROCKER, GEO. BLUMENTHAL,
J. WILLIAM CLARK, EDWARD C. SCHAEFER,
JOEL F. FREEMAN. FRANK JAY GOULD.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
OFFICERS:
JAS. ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.
STATEMENT DECEMBER 30TH, 1899.

RESOURCES.

N. Y. City Bonds		$1,095,000 00
Other Bonds and Securities		264,505 00
Bonds and Mortgages		36,000 00
Loans on Collaterals		8,340,796 87
Bills Purchased		328,917 17
Cash in Vault and Banks		1,965,853 44
Overdrafts		30 68
Furniture and Fixtures		14,086 66
Interest, Commissions, etc., Receivable		78,531 23
		$12,123,721 05

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,000,000 00
Surplus		1,000,000 00
Undivided Profits		181,277 23
Deposits:		
General	$9,647,818 86	
In Trust	227,150 72	
		9,874,969 58
Interest, Taxes, etc., Payable		67,474 24
		$12,123,721 05

Began Business March 1, 1899.

MOFFAT & WHITE,
BANKERS.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
NO. 1 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
N. Y. & N. J. TELEPHONE
STOCK AND RIGHTS
Bought and Sold.

FINANCIAL.

MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY.
WALL STREET, Corner NASSAU, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, - $1,500,000

OFFICERS.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
JOHN KEAN, AMOS T. FRENCH, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Secretary,
W. NORTH DUANE, Treasurer.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
DULUTH, MISSABE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated January 1st, 1893.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York gives notice that in accordance with Article V. of a certain Indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1893, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Seventy-nine thousand two hundred and twenty-two 12-100 dollars ($79,222 12.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 15th day of January, 1900.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By G. Sherman, Vice President. TRUSTEE.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Metropolitan Savings Bank
1 and 3 THIRD AV., (opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852.
93D DIVIDEND.
New York, Dec. 12, 1899.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1899, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
Will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY 17TH, 1900.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1st, 1900.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
during construction of its new building on the corner of 8th Av. and 42d St., is located at 110 West 42d St., near 6th Av.
79TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
On and after Jan. 15th, 1900, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the first. Bank open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. on Mondays, holidays excepted. Closes at 12 M. on Saturdays.
Assets $9,308,414.61
Surplus 975,105.45
A. TURNER, Pres.
WM. G. CONKLIN, Sec'y.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
56 and 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
79TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after **January 15th** on all sums of **$5** and up to **$3,000** which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending **December 31, 1899,** in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before **January 10th** will draw interest from **January 1st.**
HENRY HASLER, President.
CHARLES W. HELD, Secretary.
HENRY SAYLER, Assistant Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution
BROADWAY, 32D ST. & SIXTH AVENUE, GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.
Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited January 1st, payable January 18th, or any time later.
Money deposited before January 10th draws interest from the first.
CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
Mills Building, New York, Dec. 13, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there were declared from the net earnings of the company a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. on said common stock, both to be paid Feb. 5, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Jan. 11, 1900.
For the purpose of such dividends the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M on Jan. 11, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on Jan. 23, 1900.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
23 Wall Street.
New York, Dec. 13, 1899.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on Jan. 11, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Jan. 23, 1900.
On Feb. 5, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividends, aggregating two per cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Commonwealth (Fire) Ins. Co. of New York,
68 William St., Jan. 3. 1900.
The Directors have declared the following DIVIDENDS: THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, payable on demand on or after Jan'y 6th, 1900;
FIVE PER CENT. Interest upon the outstanding Scrip, payable on demand on or after Feb'y 20th, 1900; and
TEN PER CENT. in Scrip upon the Participating Policies expired in 1899, Certificates for which will be issued on demand on or after May 15th, 1900.
The Transfer Books will remain closed until the 10th inst. CHAS. S. BARTOW, President.

Consolidated Traction Company,
29 Exchange Place.
Jersey City, N. J., January 3, 1900.
The Board of Directors have this day ordered paid on January 15th, 1900, out of the rental payment made by the North Jersey Street Railway Company to the Consolidated Traction Company, under the terms of the lease between said companies, dated May 25th, 1898, a dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) on the capital stock of the Consolidated Traction Company.
The payment will be made to stockholders of record on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1899.
E. N. HILL, Treasurer.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey,
143 Liberty Street,
New York, January 8, 1900.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER per cent. has this day been declared, payable February 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 15th. The transfer books will be closed from three P. M. of Monday, January 15th, till the morning of Monday, January 22d.
J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

Office of WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
63 Broadway,
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of the company, payable Jany. 15, 1900, at our office, as above.
The transfer books will close Dec. 30, 1899, and reopen Jany. 16, 1900.
H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, December 22d, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray Street, Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Merchants' National Bank of the City of New York,
December 7th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

Pacific Bank,
New York, Dec. 26, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 470 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the International Banking & Trust Company, to supply the places of those whose terms expire, will be held at its offices, 149 Broadway, January 17th, at 11 A. M.
JOHN B. DUER, T. H. FROEHLICH, } Secretaries.

East River National Bank,
New York, Dec. 5th, 1899.
An Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 682 Broadway, New York, on Tuesday, January 9, 1900. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Traders Fire Insurance Company of New York, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 33 and 35 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on WEDNESDAY, January 17th, 1900, at 2 o'clock P. M.
The polls will be open from 2 o'clock P. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed January 7th, 1900, and will be opened January 18th, 1900.
THEODORE SUTRO, Secretary.
January 2nd, 1900.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MANAOS RAILWAY COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Manaos Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Room No. 747, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on January 10th, 1900, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Polls will remain open from 11:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M. Transfer books will be closed from January 7th to January 17th, 1900. W. D. WALKER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company for the election of Thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 118 and 120 East Forty-second Street, New York City, on Thursday, January 18th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.
Transfer books of this company will be closed from 3 P. M. January 3d, 1900, until 10 A. M. January 19th, 1900.
D. C. ANDREWS, Secretary.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street,
New York, December 27th, 1899.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the election of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for the following annual election, will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from January 2d, 1900, until the morning of January 10th, 1900. W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

NATIONAL-STANDARD INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of Stockholders for the Election of Three Directors, Three Inspectors of Election, and such other business as may properly come before said meeting, will be held at the Company's offices, No. 45 William Street, New York City, on WEDNESDAY, 17th January, 1900, at 3:00 P. M.
Dated New York City, 27th day of December, 1899. R. BLEECKER RATHBONE, Secretary.

ASSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA.—The Annual Meeting of Stockholders, for the Election of Five Directors, Three Inspectors of Election, and such other business as may properly come before said meeting, will be held at the Company's offices, No. 45 William Street, New York City, on TUESDAY, January 16th, 1900, at 3:00 P. M.
Dated New York City, 27th day of December, 1899. R. BLEECKER RATHBONE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the estate of N. Low, for the election of Directors and of Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and such other business as may properly come before the stockholders, will be held at the office of the Treasurer of the company, 45 Cedar Street, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, January 24th, 1900.
S. V. R. TOWNSEND, Treasurer.
January 8, 1900.

Lincoln National Bank,
32-42 EAST 42D ST.,
New York, December 23d, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York,
NEW YORK, December 8th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The Bowery Bank of New York,
New York, December 28, 1899.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, Number 62 Bowery, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of three (3) and four (4) P. M. CHARLES ESSIG, Cashier.

The Second National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 6, 1899.
The annual election of Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 190 5th Av., on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. The polls will be opened from 10 to 11 A. M.
J. S. CASE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.
New York, Dec 4, 1899.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, 33 William Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and noon.
R. L. EDWARDS, President.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK.
New York, December 7th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

Leather Manufacturers' National Bank
29 Wall St.
New York, December 4th, 1899.
The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking rooms on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
GATES W. McGARRAH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
New York, December 30, 1899.—The annual election for Directors of this company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9, 1900, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M. THOS. J. GAINES, Secretary.

Fourteenth Street Bank,
5 East 14th Street.
New York, Dec. 26, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 9, 1900, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M. IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN,
BANK BOOK No. 365,761 of the EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK. Payment stopped. Please return book to Bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Potomac Insurance Company of Georgetown, D. C., has been admitted to Massachusetts.

N. J. Bennett has been appointed Chicago representative of the Aachen and Munich Insurance Company of Germany.

Chicago advices state that J. H. Chamberlain has been appointed sole Chicago agent of the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company.

The Moscow Fire Insurance Company of Russia, which was recently admitted to this State, has applied for admission to Massachusetts.

C. A. Hjelm, Foreign Superintendent of the Svea Insurance Company of Gothenburg, Sweden, who has been inspecting the various departments of the American branch of the company, returned to this city from the Pacific Coast yesterday, and will sail for Europe soon.

The insurance on the property at 338 to 342 East Fifty-ninth Street, which was nearly destroyed by fire early Sunday morning, was distributed as follows: On S. Levy—Aetna, $7,500; Phoenix of London, $5,000; Niagara, $4,500; Atlas, $2,500; Transatlantic, $2,500; Greenwich, $2,500; Stuyvesant, $2,500; Palatine, $2,500; Law, Union and Crown, $2,500; Citizens' of St. Louis, $2,000. On F. M. Wise—National of Hartford, $2,500; Delaware, $1,250; Phoenix of Hartford, $1,250. On Bloomingdale—Royal, $600. On Building—Royal, $10,000; German-American, $10,000; Imperial, $10,000; Union of London, $5,000; Manchester, $5,000; Northern of London, $5,000.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company yesterday, the following Directors were elected: I. Remsen Lane, Paul Worth, Salem H. Wales, Isaac T. Smith, John L. Riker, Albert Mathews, David S. Eggleston, William D. Sloane, Charles K. Wallace, Joseph T. Low, Andrew F. Derr, John A. Tweedy, Louis P. Dommerich, James Clark, Howard P. Gray, Clarence D. Newell, William G. Fellows, Charles A. Shaw, Stuart G. Nelson, William Allen Butler, Jr., Frank P. Carpenter, A. D. Straus, Leon L. Beland, E. M. Kingsley, David B. Flint, Samuel J. Clarke, George W. Stickle, J. R. Harrison, A. S. Walcott, H. Pierrepont, Jr., Luther N. Curtis, Frederick Wesson, Benjamin Reynolds, H. A. Ferguson, B. F. Fabens, John B. Noyes, John F. Derr, J. C. Herman Trost, George Cromwell, and B. W. Arnold, Jr.

New York Dispensary Election.
The following new Trustees of the New York Dispensary were elected for three years at the annual meeting yesterday: David W. Bishop, John A. McKim, William Hall Wickham, James W. Beekman, Dr. George D. Wheelock, Frederic de Peyster Foster, and Dr. Beverly Robinson.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 8	458,048
To date this year	3,280,454
Corresponding date last year	4,710,337

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 8	$1,414,500
To date this year	$9,222,600
Corresponding date last year	$33,763,940

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4½ @6 per cent.; at three months, 5½@6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½X6 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car. & Fdy. pf.	½	Evans. & T. H.	⅞
Am. Steel & Wire	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Am. Sugar Ref.	1	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	⅝
B'klyn Rapid Tr.	1⅛	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	¾
Cleve., L. & W.	4		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy.	½	Hocking Valley pf.	⅜
Am. Ice	¾	Iowa Cent. pf.	½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	2	Laclede Gas	¾
Am. Steel Hoop	1	Manhattan	⅝
Am. Tin Plate pf.	2	Mexican Central	⅞
Am. Tobacco	1	N. Y. Central	¾
Canada South	½	Pacific Mail	¾
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	½	Penn. R. R.	¾
Chi. & N. W.	4	P., C., C. & St. L.	¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Pressed Steel Car	½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1½	Pullman Car	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅜	Reading 2d pf.	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	2	Republic Steel	¾
Col. & H. C. & I.	1	Rep. Steel pf.	1¼
Consol. Gas	1	St. L. S. W. pf.	¾
Delaware & Hudson	½	Southern Ry. pf.	¾
Del., Lack. & West.	½	Third Avenue	3
Den. & R. G.	½	Un. R. & P. pf.	1¼
Den. & R. G. pf.	1½	Union Pacific pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Erie 2d pf.	¾	U. S. Rubber	1½
Federal Steel pf.	1¼	Wabash pf.	½
Glucose Sugar	1¼	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1½
Great North. pf.	2½	Wis. Central	⅝

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'way & 7th Av. con.	1½	Evans. & T. H. gen.	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	St. L. S. W. 2d	1
So. Minn. 6s	1½	Wilkes. & East. 1st	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	½		
St. L. Div. 4s	1		

Bonds Declined.

B. & O., S. W. Div. 3½s	1	N. Y., S. & W. ref. 5s	1½
D., M. & M. 1. r. 3½s	2	Ore. S. L. con. 5s	1½
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	1	Pec. & East. inc.	1
Lake Erie & W. 1st	1½	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	1½
Nash. C. & St. L. 7s	1		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

The security market continues narrow. Fluctuations seem to reflect much more the forces of manipulation than natural influences. Stocks like Sugar Trust, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Tobacco Trust, and others whose records have been fruitful of sensationalism figure most conspicuously—out of a total of about 460,000 shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange yesterday the three stocks cited contributing over a third of all others put together.

In all of them is mystery, and the marking up or marking down of their quotations is apart from what outside observers can learn anything about. Significance is in this as to the character of elements now most of consequence in the market's course—elements that have to do chiefly with ultra speculation, putting aside investment considerations.

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At the opening of yesterday's market weakness affected the whole list because London prices had declined on rumors of British disaster in South Africa, and later in the day rallies took place, having for their foundation London reports that it was the Boer army which had suffered reverse. An American stock market that can be made so much the mannikin of a foreign war is hardly one in which careful traders—whether for investment or speculation—will be likely to venture very largely. It is the gambler who is reckless that can find attraction in such a market.

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Suggestion as to the extent to which the general public is interesting itself in the market at present showed yesterday in the reception given to the announcements of the absorption by the New York Central of the Lake Erie and Western Railroad and the taking over by New York Central and Pennsylvania interests of the Chesapeake and Ohio and Big Four properties, with the virtual certification of the fact that the Baltimore and Ohio may now be considered within the fold of the Pennsylvania-Vanderbilt combination. Not one of the stocks involved scored an advance. Lake Erie and Western was not traded in to the extent of a single share, either of its preferred or common stock. Surer testimony can hardly be given of the inclination shown by the public to accept the counsels of prudent interests which have been advising that, all things considered, January, 1900, is a good season for waiting and watching rather than for hurrying activity.

Announcement that the United States Supreme Court had handed down a decision legalizing railway tariffs which charge proportionately more for short than long hauls seemed to attract almost no attention. The market listlessly ignored it. Yet the synopsis of the decision (as stated in special dispatches from Washington to Wall Street) involves what may be far reaching in favorable

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading was quiet in the market for outside securities yesterday, Amalgamated Copper, Electric Axle, and one or two other issues being the only stocks traded in to a greater extent than a few hundred shares. Early in the day there was some lack of buying orders, but stock offered was not pressed for sale and actual declines of importance showed in very few issues. In the afternoon, and especially during the last half hour of trading, much better demand appeared and some notable advances over the morning's best bids were recorded. In several prominent issues the closing was strong, and it was only here and there that the final figures showed material net losses. Substantial net gains were recorded in several issues, and the day, which began somewhat unpromisingly, ended with little reason for considering it a very unfavorable one, apart from the mere dullness of the market.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was prominent by reason of a sharp decline in the early trading, followed by an even more marked reaction, which advanced it 2 points and brought it to the end of the day with a net gain of half a point. It opened at 83¾, sold down to 83, and then up to 85, closing at 85 bid. Trading in the stock amounted probably to about 1,500 shares. The other copper stocks were not materially affected by the fluctuation in Amalgamated, and most of these issues closed at about Saturday's figures.

GENERAL CARRIAGE attracted considerable attention during the morning. It opened at 7¾, and between this figure and 7½ there was fairly active trading in the stock. Later in the day the demand lessened and sales were made as low as 7. It closed at 7 bid, showing a fractional net gain for the day. No further news was had in regard to the stock, and what the plans of the company are for the immediate future appear still to be much in doubt. Such an extraordinary course has been followed by this stock that the majority of persons seemed to feel it dangerous to trade in a stock which has presented so many uncertainties. Talk is heard suggesting developments in connection with the recent manipulation of the stock that may prove of a very unsatisfactory nature, but what the future course of the stock itself is likely to be is of course a question difficult to decide. Conservative brokers naturally dislike a stock which has followed a course such as that which marked the recent trading in General Carriage.

HAVANA COMMERCIAL ended the day with a substantial net gain in the common stock, which closed at 18 bid, against 17 bid on Saturday. Within the last few days good demand has developed for this issue, and buyers have found relatively little of the stock offered, resulting in the very substantial advance which the stock has enjoyed during the past ten days. No net change occurred in the preferred stock, which closed as on Saturday, at 59½ bid.

ELECTRIC AXLE was the most active of the electrical stocks, being traded in to the extent of something over 1,000 shares. A block of stock appeared in the market at the opening, and from the initial sale at 5¼ forced the price down to 4⅞, but it rallied again to 5¼, where the final sale was made. Selling of the stock was due apparently to the fact that the second instalment on the stock becomes due next month, and that some holders find it inconvenient to pay. This sort of selling before the days of payment has showed in most stocks of this class and is looked for. Friends of the Electric Axle Company say that the demands of its business are so large that their present facilities are insufficient to meet them, and that hence the further payment soon to be made to the company will quickly find profitable employment. There has of late been some talk of a postponement of the second payment, due Feb. 15, but there seems to be no ground for these reports. As the company needs money to extend its business it is said to be very unlikely that collection of the second installment will be delayed.

RUBBER GOODS preferred advanced sharply at the close to 79¾, showing a net gain of three-quarters of a point. The common closed unchanged at 28 bid.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS was not traded in, except in odd lots. Sales of about $30,000 of the bonds were made at 95.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	...	1½
New Amsterdam	22½	25
New Amsterdam pf.	46	49
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	95	95½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	31	34
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	76	79
American Bicycle	15	20
American Bicycle pf	45	55
American Bicycle bonds	92½	93½
American Woolen Goods	23¾	24
American Woolen Goods pf., ex. div.	78¼	79
American Writing Paper 5s	85	88
Distilling Company of America	7	7½
Distilling Company of America pf.	26	27
Electric Axle Light & Power	5	5½
Electric Boat	24	27
Electric Boat pf	35	40
Havana Commercial	18	...
Havana Commercial pf., ex. div.	59½	60½
International Pump	15	17
International Pump pf	63	65
National Gramophone, ex. div.	59	63
National Salt	47	48
National Salt pf	...	80
National Tube	42	45
National Tube pf	91	93
Otis Elevator	22	26
Otis Elevator pf	87	90
Royal Baking Powder pf	...	96
Rubber Goods Mfg.	28	30
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	79¾	80
Sloss-Sheffield	31	33
Sloss-Sheffield pf	69	72
Standard Oil of New Jersey	488	493
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	¼	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper, ex. div.	85	85¼
American Air Power	35	50
American Cotton	...	50
Arizona Lead	10	10½
Asphalt Company of America	12¾	13¼
British Columbia Copper	10¼	11¼
Chicago & Alton sub	103	105
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	...	65
Electric Vehicle pf	85	95
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1¼	1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	...
General Carriage	7	7¾
Illinois Transportation	3⅜	3⅝
*Marleen Copper	6	7
Mexican 5s	96	98
New York Transportation	11	11½
New England Transportation	6¾	7¼
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	20	22
St. Louis subs	127½	129
Retsof	24	27
Retsof bonds	79	84
Storage Power	13½	14½
Tennessee Copper	13¾	15
Trust Company of America	200	202
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	28	30
Whipsaw Copper	12¾	13½
*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.		

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	102	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	...
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	108
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf.	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	84	86
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	65	70
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	91	93
Nassau Electric 4s	90	94
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	29	30
New Orleans Traction pf	102	104
Ninth Avenue Railroad	200	205
North Jersey Street Railway	30¾	31
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	88	90
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	107	111
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	31	...
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	105	106½

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	72	75
Central Union 6s, guaranteed	105	109
Consolidated Gas of Newark	...	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	...	103
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	40	43
Denver Gas 5s	80	81
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas	38	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co.	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	38	43
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	60	65
Mutual Gas of New York	300	305
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	22	24
New England Gas & Coke bonds	74½	75¼
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	38	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	60	65

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—In to-day's stock market there was fairly heavy realizing in the Granger shares, and Sugar. The coppers also showed weakness, noticeably the Standard Oil group. A few Standard dividend shares like Quincy and Tamarack held their own fairly well. The market as a whole showed little that could be called strength, and became quite dull as the closing approached.

The sentiment in money circles continues to show improvement, and the tone of the market is manifestly much easier. Funds are in greater supply, and the banks are inclined to look for borrowers. Rates already are being shaded for special customers, with the chances good that there soon will be a lowering all around. At the Clearing House 6 per cent. was still quoted on all loans, but the expectation is that this figure will be reduced before the end of the week. New York funds sold at 16 2-3 and 10 cents' discount.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

Adventure	6¼	7	Old Colony	4½	5
Allouez	3	3⅝	Old Dominion	20	21
Arcadian	19	19½	Osceola	72	74
Arnold	6¼	7	Parrot	41½	42
Ash Bed	...	1	Pioneer	2	2½
Atlantic	24	25	Quincy	145	148
Baltic	18½	19	Rhode Island	4½	5
Bos.& Cr.Ck.	20	...	Santa Fé	5½	6
Bos. & Mont.	279	280	Santa Ysabel	7½	8½
Butte & Bos.	..	51	Shoe	30	30½
Cal. & Hecla	..	750	Tamarack	185	186
Centennial	18	18½	Utah Cons.	37½	38¼
Franklin	14½	15	Washington	1¼	1½
Humboldt	1	2	White Knob	13	16
Isle Royale	24½	25	Winona	4½	5
Mohawk	16	16½	Wolverine	40	40½

Railroad Stocks.

Bos. & Alb.	242	243	Cent. Mass.	...	12½
Bos. & Low.	241	...	Cent. Mass. pf.	60	65
Bos. & Me.	202	204	Fitchburg pf.	121	122
Bos. & Prov.	300	N.Y.&N.E.8s	106¾	111	
Bos. Elev.	96¾	98	N.Y.&N.E.7s	114	...
Bos. Gas 5s.	80	84	West End	92½	93

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	338	340	Mex. Tel.	3⅛	3¼
Chi. Sts. 1st	135½	136½	N. Eng. Tel.	135	...
DominionCoal	45	46	U. S. Oil	24⅛	24½
Dom. Coal pf.	115	...	West. Elec.	41	41¼
Erie Tel.	106	106½	West. El. pf.	...	63
Lamson Store	...	35			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—Linseed preferred opened at 54, and, after dropping to 53½, advanced to 54⅜ at the close. Biscuit common sold up to 36, after opening at 35¼; the close was at 35¾. The preferred lost a point in closing at 90. Metropolitan opened at 74½, dropped the fraction, and closed at 75½. Match's close at 110 represented the loss of a point for the day. South Side Elevated dropped from par at the start to 90, but regained the point at the wind-up.

		High.	Low.	Close.
200	American Linseed	13	12⅞	13
1,280	American Linseed pf.	54¾	53½	54¾
30	American Radiator pf.	105	104	105
50	American Spirits pf.	31	31	31
110	American Tin Plate	32½	31½	32½
81	Chicago Edison	157	157	157
86	Chicago Telephone	210	210	210
50	Chic. Union Trac. pf.	76½	76¼	76½
375	Diamond Match	120	119	119
115	Lake St. El.	15½	15½	15½
25	Metropolitan Elevated	25	25	25
285	Metropolitan El. pf.	75½	74	75¼
963	National Biscuit	36	35¼	35¾
75	National Biscuit pf.	91½	90	90
500	National Carbon	18	18	18
10	National Steel pf.	92¾	92¾	92¾
191	South Side Elevated	100	90	100
66	West Chicago	110½	110	110

BONDS.

		High.	Low.	Close.
$21,000	Met. El. gold 4s	94	94	94

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—There was little in the stock market to-day that calls for special mention. Trading was quiet, with prices steady to firm. Changes in almost every case were small tractions, generally, however, in the way of improvement. United Gas was a weak feature, receding from 152 to 150. Electric Storage dropped from 79 to 77¼; New York is believed to have taken all the stock offered. The declines in these stocks were exceptional, and resulted wholly from orders to sell at the market.

The close was firm at these bid and asked prices:

Am. Ry. Co.	5¼	5⅝	Marsden	11	11⅛
Am. Asphalt	12⅞	13	Phila. Trac.	95⅞	96
Cam. Steel	21⅝	22	Phila. Elec.	5⅞	6
Choctaw	34¼	35	Union Trac.	39	39¼
Diam. Steel	5⅝	5⅞	United Gas	150	151
Dunn, Bessler	3¼	3¼	Welsbach Lt.	42	45
El. Co. of A.	13⅜	13⅝	W. N.Y.& P.	5½	5¾
Lehigh Val.	24¾	25			

Gas and Power Companies.

The relations of the Consolidated Gas Company to the Astoria Light, Heat, and Power and the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company were made plain yesterday at elections for directors in the two companies last named. The board chosen for the Astoria consisted of Horace W. Fuller, Lewis B. Gawtry, Augustus R. Moen, Francis R. Foraker, and T. Wilbur Spear. The election was held in the office of Root, Howard, Winthrop & Stinson in the Mutual Life Building.

The election for the Gas and Electric Power Company was held at 100 Broadway. The Directors are Anthony N. Brady, his son M. K. Brady, who represents Thomas F. Ryan; T. E. Murray, who represents W. C. Whitney; G. W. Dwight, H. E. Gawtry, W. G. Bogert, and R. C. Valentine. H. E. Gawtry is President and L. B. Gawtry Assistant Secretary of the Consolidated Gas Company.

To Print Additional Small Bills.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—United States Treasurer Roberts said to-day that the demand for small notes still continues beyond all precedent and has resulted in reducing the supply on hand to a point where an increase was absolutely necessary. To meet this increased demand the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, beginning to-day, will print $300,000 additional in new fives and tens, and this increase will be kept up as long as the needs of the country require it.

Bond Purchases Were $19,300,650.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—A statement prepared at the Treasury Department shows that the bonds purchased under the offer of the Secretary, of Nov. 15, 1899, amounted to $19,300,650, as follows: Four per cent. consols of 1907, coupons, $1,022,700; registered, $13,287,650. Five per cent. loan of 1904, coupons, $991,200; registered, $3,999,100. The interest anticipated amounted to $97,715, and the premium paid $2,973,502, making a total expenditure of $21,771,867.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends are announced by the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey and the Pressed Steel Car Company.

The London copartnership hitherto existing under the name of Morton, Chaplin & Co. expired by limitation on Dec. 31 last, and business will be carried on at the same address, 6 Princes Street, E. C., London, by Chaplin, Milne, Grenfell & Co., Limited, with a registered capital of £350,000. The first managing Directors of the new company will be Ernest Chaplin and George Grinnell-Milne, the London partners of Morton, Chaplin & Co., and Arthur Morton Grenfell, son of the late Pascoe Dupre Grenfell.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Jan. 8, 1900.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
113	115	35	Adams Express	111	112	111	112	...
13⅜	13⅝	362	Am. Car & Found.	13½	13½	13½	13½	— ½
61	62½	445	Am. Car & Found. pf.	62½	62½	62½	62½	+ ½
34½	35½	285	American Ice	35	35	35	35	— ¾
33⅝	34	523	American Cotton Oil	34	34	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
89	...	125	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	90	90	90	90	—2
12¾	13	820	American Linseed	13	13	13	13	...
54½	54¾	1,076	Am. Linseed pf.	54⅝	54⅝	53½	54⅝	— ⅛
142	148	20	American Express	145	145	145	145	...
7¼	8	100	American Malting Co.	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	7¼	...
36¼	36⅝	1,425	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	36	36¼	35½	36¼	— ⅛
87⅝	88½	937	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	87½	87⅝	87	87⅝	— ⅛
42	42½	300	American Steel Hoop	42½	42½	42	42½	—1
47⅞	48	6,200	American Steel & Wire	46¼	48	45⅜	47¾	+ ¾
90¼	91¼	600	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	90¼	91	90½	90¼	+ ¼
131¼	131⅝	69,885	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	129	131⅝	128½	131⅞	+1
31½	31⅞	110	American Tin Plate	31½	31½	31½	31½	— ⅝
80	83	100	American Tin Plate pf.	81	81	81	81	—2
101⅜	101½	26,400	American Tobacco	100	101⅞	99⅜	101⅞	—1
39¼	39½	885	Anaconda Copper	38	39¼	38	39¼	+ ¼
18⅞	19¼	2,212	At., T. & S. F.	18⅝	19	18⅝	19	— ⅛
60⅜	60½	22,528	At., T. & S. F. pf.	60	60½	50½	60⅝	— ⅝
56¼	56½	4,140	Baltimore & Ohio	55½	56½	55¼	56½	— ⅜
74	74¼	3,925	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	73⅝	74¼	73⅛	74¼	...
73⅜	74	25,145	Brooklyn R. T., new	71	74	71	73⅞	+1⅛
...	...	100	Brook. R. T., vot'g t.c.	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	...
11½	13	950	Brunswick City	11½	12⅞	11¾	12⅞	...
49¼	51	310	Canada Southern	48½	49	48¼	49	— ⅛
30¼	30¼	12,350	Chesapeake & Ohio	30	30¼	29⅝	30¼	— ⅜
121⅝	121⅝	19,945	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	121¼	121⅝	120⅝	121½	— ⅛
12¾	12¼	1,862	Chicago Great West	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	— ⅛
72½	73½	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	73½	74	73⅛	74	— ⅛
15	15½	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	15	15	15	15	— ⅛
117	117¼	13,235	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	116¾	117½	116¾	117½	— ¼
161½	162¼	200	Chicago & Northw.	162	162	160	160	—1
106⅛	106¾	3,195	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	105¼	106¼	105¼	106⅛	— ⅛
63¼	63½	7,015	C., C., C. & St. L.	63	63⅞	62¾	63½	— ½
109	110	310	C. C., C. & St. L. pf.	108	108	108	108	—1½
14¼	15	200	Cleve., Lor. & W.	15	15	15	15	+4
1⅜	2	160	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	1½	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
41⅞	42	3,315	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	40½	42	40½	42	— ¾
122	128	50	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	122	122	122	122	...
5½	5⅝	625	Colorado Southern	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
39	40	520	Col. Southern 1st pf.	40	40	39	39	—2
15	16	200	Col. & H. C. & I.	15	16	15	16	—1
191	193¾	387	Consolidated Gas	192¼	193	192½	193	—1
33	33¾	5,645	Continental Tobacco	33½	33¾	31½	33¼	...
85⅝	86	335	Continental Tobac. pf.	85½	85¾	85½	85⅝	— ¼
113	114	1,600	Delaware & Hudson	113	114	113	114	— ½
175½	176	260	Del., Lack. & West.	176	176	176	176	— ½
17¼	17¾	725	Denver & R. G.	17	17¾	17	17½	— ⅛
67	68	100	Denver & R. G. pf.	67¼	67¾	67¼	67¼	—1¼
5½	6	20	Dul., S. S. & At.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	...
32	32⅜	700	Erie 1st pf	31½	32¼	31¾	32¼	— ⅝
15	17	100	Erie 2d pf	16	16	16	16	— ¾
106½	...	530	Erie Tel. & Tel.	106¾	107⅛	106¾	107	— ⅜
41	41⅜	200	Evans. & T. H.	41	41	41	41	+ ⅛
52¼	52⅝	14,830	Federal Steel	51½	52¼	51	52	— ¼
72⅜	73	2,134	Federal Steel pf.	73	73¼	72½	72¾	—1½
122	122¼	757	General Electric	121	122	120¾	122	...
49½	50	525	Glucose Sugar Ref.	49½	49¾	49	49¾	—1¼
168	169	310	Great Northern pf.	169½	169¾	168½	168¼	—2½
30¼	31⅜	100	Hocking Valley	32	32	32	32	...
59½	60	605	Hocking Valley pf.	59⅜	58⅝	58	59	— ¾
111¼	111¾	740	Illinois Central	111¼	111½	111¼	111½	— ¾
23⅞	24	785	International Paper	23⅜	24	23⅜	23⅞	+ ⅛
67¾	67⅞	125	International Paper pf.	67⅛	68	67⅛	67⅜	— ⅛
49	50	210	Iowa Central pf.	50	50	50	50	— ½
78¾	79	200	Laclede Gas	79	79	79	79	— ¾
23	24	50	Lake Erie & Western	22½	22½	22½	22½	...
46	50	30	Long Island	50	50	50	50	...
78½	78¾	8,797	Louisville & Nashville.	77½	78¾	77½	78½	— ⅛
94¼	94¾	7,680	Manhattan Con	94	94½	93¾	94½	— ⅛
25	25½	100	Met. W. S. El.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ¼
174¾	175¼	3,670	Met. Street Railway	173	175¼	172½	175¼	— ¼
108	111¾	950	Mexican Central	10½	11⅛	10½	10⅞	— ⅞
69,885	...	...	Mexican National ctfs.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	...
31½	31⅞	110	American Tin Plate	31½	31½	31½	31½	— ⅝
80	83	100	American Tin Plate pf.	81	81	81	81	—2
100	101⅞	26,400	American Tobacco	100	101⅞	99⅜	101⅞	—1
38	39¼	885	Anaconda Copper	38	39¼	38	39¼	+ ¼
18⅝	19	2,212	At., T. & S. F.	18⅝	19	18⅝	19	— ⅛
60	60½	22,528	At., T. & S. F. pf.	60	60½	50½	60⅝	— ⅝
55½	56½	4,140	Baltimore & Ohio	55½	56½	55¼	56½	— ⅜
73⅝	74¼	3,925	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	73⅝	74¼	73⅛	74¼	...
71	74	25,145	Brooklyn R. T., new	71	74	71	73⅞	+1⅛
...	...	100	Brook. R. T., vot'g t.c.	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	...
11½	13	950	Brunswick City	11½	12⅞	11¾	12⅞	...
49¼	51	310	Canada Southern	48½	49	48¼	49	— ⅛
30¼	30¼	12,350	Chesapeake & Ohio	30	30¼	29⅝	30¼	— ⅜
121⅛	121⅝	19,945	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	121¼	121⅝	120⅝	121½	— ⅛
12¾	12¼	1,862	Chicago Great West	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	— ⅛
72½	73½	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	73½	74	73⅛	74	— ⅛
15	15½	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	15	15	15	15	— ⅛
117	117¼	13,235	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	116¾	117½	116¾	117½	— ¼
161½	162¼	200	Chicago & Northw.	162	162	160	160	—1
106⅛	106¾	3,195	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	105¼	106¼	105¼	106⅛	— ⅛
63¼	63½	7,015	C., C., C. & St. L.	63	63⅞	62¾	63½	— ½
109	110	310	C. C., C. & St. L. pf.	108	108	108	108	—1½
14¼	15	200	Cleve., Lor. & W.	15	15	15	15	+4
1⅜	2	160	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	1½	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
41⅞	42	3,315	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	40½	42	40½	42	— ¾
122	128	50	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	122	122	122	122	...
5½	5⅝	625	Colorado Southern	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
39	40	520	Col. Southern 1st pf.	40	40	39	39	—2
15	16	200	Col. & H. C. & I.	15	16	15	16	—1
191	193¾	387	Consolidated Gas	192¼	193	192½	193	—1
33	33¾	5,645	Continental Tobacco	33½	33¾	31½	33¼	...
85⅝	86	335	Continental Tobac. pf.	85½	85¾	85½	85⅝	— ¼
113	114	1,600	Delaware & Hudson	113	114	113	114	— ½
175½	176	260	Del., Lack. & West.	176	176	176	176	— ½
17¼	17¾	725	Denver & R. G.	17	17¾	17	17½	— ⅛
67	68	100	Denver & R. G. pf.	67¼	67¾	67¼	67¼	—1¼
5½	6	20	Dul., S. S. & At.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	...
32	32⅜	700	Erie 1st pf	31½	32¼	31¾	32¼	— ⅝
15	17	100	Erie 2d pf	16	16	16	16	— ¾
106½	...	530	Erie Tel. & Tel.	106¾	107⅛	106¾	107	— ⅜
41	41⅜	200	Evans. & T. H.	41	41	41	41	+ ⅛
52¼	52⅝	14,830	Federal Steel	51½	52¼	51	52	— ¼
72⅜	73	2,134	Federal Steel pf.	73	73¼	72½	72¾	—1½
122	122¼	757	General Electric	121	122	120¾	122	...
49½	50	525	Glucose Sugar Ref.	49½	49¾	49	49¾	—1¼
168	169	310	Great Northern pf.	169½	169¾	168½	168¼	—2½
30¼	31⅜	100	Hocking Valley	32	32	32	32	...
59½	60	605	Hocking Valley pf.	59⅜	58⅝	58	59	— ¾
111¼	111¾	740	Illinois Central	111¼	111½	111¼	111½	— ¾
23⅞	24	785	International Paper	23⅜	24	23⅜	23⅞	+ ⅛
67¾	67⅞	125	International Paper pf.	67⅛	68	67⅛	67⅜	— ⅛
49	50	210	Iowa Central pf.	50	50	50	50	— ½
78¾	79	200	Laclede Gas	79	79	79	79	— ¾
23	24	50	Lake Erie & Western	22½	22½	22½	22½	...
46	50	30	Long Island	50	50	50	50	...
78½	78¾	8,797	Louisville & Nashville.	77½	78¾	77½	78½	— ⅛
94¼	94¾	7,680	Manhattan Con	94	94½	93¾	94½	— ⅛
25	25½	100	Met. W. S. El.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ¼
174¾	175¼	3,670	Met. Street Railway	173	175¼	172½	175¼	— ¼
108	111¾	950	Mexican Central	10½	11⅛	10½	10⅞	— ⅞
69,885	...	...	Mexican National ctfs.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	...
31½	31⅞	110	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	10	10	10	10	...
80	83	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	32	32½	31⅜	32½	...
101¾	101½	26,400	Missouri Pacific	39½	40⅜	39½	40⅛	— ⅜
105	106	100	National Lead Co. pf.	104½	105	104½	105	...
41	42	790	National Steel	41	42¼	41	41½	...
92	92½	600	National Steel pf.	92½	92½	92½	92½	+ ¼

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

East Eighty-third Street Dwellings Sold—Other Dealings—The Simpson Tract Transferred.

Maclay & Davies have sold for the estate of Richard Arnold to Mrs. Edith Edgar McCagg the three four-story stone-front dwellings 23, 25, and 27 East Eighty-third Street, on a plot 56 by 69.2.

Joseph A. Farley has sold, for about $42,500, the five-story American basement dwelling 318 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, 22 by 60 by 100, completing the sale of a row of seven houses.

Greene & Taylor have sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 56 West Fifty-sixth Street, 16.8 by 100.

The Trustees of the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church have sold 126 and 128 Forsyth Street, 50.5 by 100.6.

The agreement between the Union Club and the Barney-Sheldon syndicate covers, besides the 150-foot front on Fifty-first Street, an easement for light and air in a strip 12 by 100.5 along the easterly line of the club's purchase.

What is known as the Simpson tract, at the southerly corner of Westchester Avenue and the Southern Boulevard, was transferred yesterday by William Simpson, Jr., and others, as executors, to the Real Estate Corporation of New York. The new owners of the property also recorded a five-year mortgage on it for $310,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

61 West Ninety-first Street, 20 by 100.8, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Edward Mehling $18,450

35 Broome Street and 13 and 19 Goerck Street, being the southwest corner of those streets, 25.2 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Charles Lanier, as trustee 39,000

By Herbert A. Sherman.

257 West End Avenue, 17x82.10, five-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Calvin A. Stevens and another, as executors 18,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

884 Audubon Avenue, 18 by 60, two-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Sarah Friedlander 5,500

Jennings Street, north side, the block front between Longfellow and Boone Avenues, being 200 feet on Jennings Street, 100.2 on Longfellow Avenue, and 162.5 on Boone Avenue, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Charlotte Blumenthal.. 7,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 619 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 270 feet west of the Boulevard, 15 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,200.

By Herbert A. Sherman, partition sale, William J. A. Mekim, referee, 832, 833, and 834 Washington Street and 32 and 34 Little West Twelfth Street, being the southeast corner of those streets, 99.2 on Washington Street by 81.10 on Little West Twelfth Street by 92.11 by 60.2, leasehold, two-story brick buildings.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Maurice Leyne, referee, 46 to 52 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 100 by 100.11, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $4,136; subject to other mortgages for $67,500.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, W. Usher Parsons, referee, 939 and 941 Kelly Street, north side, 260 feet east of Robbins Avenue, 50 by 143.7 by 58 by 115.1, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $3,400; subject to other mortgages for $20,400.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, 348 East Sixty-sixth Street, south side, 133.4 feet west of First Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,010.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The only plans filed yesterday were for the following alterations:

Spring Street, southeast corner of Wooster Street, to a six-story brick telephone exchange and factory; New York Telephone Company, owner; C. L. W. Eidlitz, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 71 Broadway, to a twenty-one-story office building; C. B. Potter Trust, premises, owner; F. H. Kimball, architect; cost, $100.

No. 13 West Thirty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick clubhouse; Whist Club of New York, owner; Stein, Cohen & Roth, architects; cost, $10,000.

No. 44 Greenwich Street, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; Wilhelmina Loster, premises, owner; M. V. B. Ferdon, architect; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Jan. 8.

AUDUBON AV, w s, 35.10 ft n of 184th St, 18x60; Delano C. Calvin, referee, to Sarah Friedlander $5,500

AVENUE A, 103 and 105, 45.4x100; Francis M. Samuels to Cecelia Bauman and others 1

AVENUE A, e s, 40 ft s of 11th St, 20x75.6; Frederick W. Kister to Philipp Lautenschlager 7,800

AVENUE A, e s, 83.9 ft n of 58th St, 16.8 x75x16.8x70; Max Schnitzer to Louis S. Schnitzer 1

BROADWAY, 3,682, e s, 16x78; Ward Wheeler to Walter C. Bellows 13,500

BROOME ST, 497, s s, 20.10x64.8; John Daly, executor, to Morris Franklin and another 9,550

BROOME ST, 497, s s, 20.10x64.8; John Daly, executor, to Morris Franklin and another 9,550

GRAND BOULEVARD, or Concourse, n w corner of Fordham, or High Bridge, Road, new line, runs s w 128.8 to St. James, or 100th, St, x n 88.3 to Crest Av, new line, x n e 550.7x s e 172.6x w 21x s 150.2 to Boulevard x s w 387.3 to beginning; John B. Haskin to Mary L. Haskin 1

GREEN AV, s s, 125 ft w of Mapes Av, 50 x100; Seward Baker to Mary H. Gulvin.. 3,000

LEXINGTON AV, 1,982, n w corner of 121st St, 17.5x61.9; Patrick J. Ryan to Adolph Jacobs 15,250

MACDOUGAL ST, 108, e s, 25x100; Margaret Brown to Angelo Murzanti and another 29,500

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 52.11 ft n of 121st St, 16x90; Mary A. Parmlee to Sarah C. Mitchell and another 1

MERCER ST, 83, e s, Ellen Cripen to Abraham Boehm and another.. 1

MOTT AV, e s, 75 ft n of 144th St, 25x100; James C. De La Mare, referee, to Ellen Bannister, (rerecorded 2,500

NORWOOD AV, s s, 363.5 ft w of 205th St, 75x112.6; Charles Loeber to Mary E. Anderson 2,400

OGDEN AV, e s, 100 ft n of 164th St, 75x132.8x75.2x127.2; Ogden Av, e s, 225 ft n of 164th St, 25x138.8x25x138.5; Emeline A. Kemp to Joseph H. Jones.. 100

OGDEN AV, e s, 175 ft n of 164th St, 50x136.5x50.1x132.8; Emeline A. Kemp, trustee, to Joseph H. Jones 6,667

PARK AV, w s, 74.10 ft n of 123d St, 25x80 x25x86; Bernard Smyth to Ambrose M. Lock 18,000

PARK AV, 1,986, —x86x25x86; Addison Brown to Bernard Smyth, quit claim, (correction of deed) 1

PARK AV WEST, w s, 290.6 ft s of 124th St, 18x94.2x18x93.6; Charles A. Bernhardt to the Northern Improvement Company 1

PARK AV WEST, w s, 317.6 ft s of 124th St, 19x94.11x19x93.9; Charles A. Bernhardt to the Northern Improvement Company 1

PARK AV, w s, 63.5 ft s of 125th St, 18.9 x80; Mira A. Bowie to Clemens Henger.. 1

PEARL ST, n e corner of Elm St, 100x100; Maria Jones, trustee, to Maria E. Spellicy, 1-16 part 1

PEARL ST, n e corner of Elm St, 100x100; Maria Jones, trustee; to Robert Jones, 1-16 part 1

PEARL, ST, n e corner of Elm St, 100x100; Maria Jones, trustee, to Frederick M. Jones, 1-16 part 1

PEARL ST, n e corner of Elm St, 100x100; Maria Jones, trustee, to Anna J. H. Jobet, 1-16 part 1

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 67.1 ft e of Eldridge St, 22.1x80; Louis Haims to Annie Chasis 20,000

SEDGWICK AV, w s, at w s of proposed Cedar Av, runs n e along Cedar Av, 25x w —x s —x—; Leah J. Fenno to Charles F. Kalle 1

WASHINGTON AV, 2,084, e s, 24.6x100.1 x22.5x100; Edwin A. Jones, referee, to Daniel E. Sickles, executor and trustee.. 5,000

WASHINGTON SQUARE SOUTH, 43, s s, 25x109; James Morrison and another to Charles S. Bloomfield 25,000

WEST BROADWAY, 456, 25x75; Francis C. Cantine, referee, to Amos F. Eno..... 6,800

WESTCHESTER AV, s corner of Southern Boulevard, runs s e 1,206.11x s w 1,358 to Intervale Av x n w 751.7 to Westchester Av x n e 935.5x s e 700.9x n e 283.7x n w 941.7 to Westchester Av x n e 286.10; Westchester Av, s corner of Intervale Av, runs s e 417.5x n w 353 to Westchester Av x n e 161.2, except 16 lots taken for schoolhouse; William Simpson, Jr., and others, executors, &c., to the Real Estate Corporation of New York City 100

2D AV, s e corner of 50th St, 21x80; Emanuel Glauber and another to Benjamin Loewenstein 33,000

3D AV, n e corner of 171st St, 25x100.1; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to John C. Rodgers 100

3D AV, n w corner of 81st St, 51.10x93.1x 51.10x93.5; Lorenz F. J. Weiher, Jr., to Emma Fish 1

3D AV, 1,343, e s, 18.6x75; 3d Av, 1,345 e s, 19.9x75; David McClure and another, trustees, to August J. Von Gauther.... 27,500

3D AV, 1,343, e s, 18.6x75; 3d Av, 1,345, e s, 19.9x75; August Von Gauther to Louis Harris 35,000

5TH AV, w s, 49.11 ft n of 133d St, 50x 110; Ward Cunningham to Thomas J. Jenkins 1

8TH AV, w s, 49.11 ft n of 141st St, 50x 100; Johanne F. Fontham to William Cuming, Jr. 100

8TH AV, s w corner of 143d St, 24.5x100; Thomas McManus to Robert Ferguson.. 23,250

8TH AV, s w corner of 142d St, 49.11x100; Charles Cashman to William Cumming, Jr. 1

10TH ST, n s, 194 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 94.10; Minnie Brereton and others to John Tritsch and wife 30,000

11TH AV, w s, 50 ft n of 170th St, 25x 100; also 180 ft S, s s, 100 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 25x100; Frieda Hart to Marianne Rosenweig 1

11TH ST, 59 West, 24x103.3; Albert Kopp to Christiane Kopp 1

19TH ST, n s, 437.10 ft w of 6th Av, 20.5x 92; Jefferson M. Levy to Charles W. Fisher 1

22D ST, 243 East, 18x74.9; Gerardo Domi to Patrick Hopkins 1

32D ST, 29 West, 20x98.9; Charles A. Smith and another to American Realty Company 68,500

39TH ST, 239 East, 19.1x98.9; Equitable Life Assurance Society to Isabella Unger 1

78TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 3d Av, 18.9x 102.2; Elias Kempner to Gustavus A. Rogers 13,500

79TH ST, s s, 94 ft w of Avenue A, 50x 102.2; Adam Moran to Denis Mahoney... 1

83D ST, s s, 104 ft w of Boulevard, 55.8x 102.2; Herbert Dongan and another to Herbert Dongan 1

87TH ST, 20 West, 20x100.8; Mary A. McNamee to Fannie Morgenthau..... 1

96TH ST, 110 and 112 West, 50x100.8; Mitchell A. C. Levy to American Realty Company 100

103D ST, 149 West, 27x105.3x27x105.1; 103d St, 144 West, 27x105.3x27x105.4; Warren E. Dennis to James G. Johnson 1

109TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 32x100x irregular; Louisa Lomonte to Alfonso Lomonte 3,000

113TH ST, 273 West; John Acker to Nicholas J. Feigert and wife..... 100

114TH ST, n s, 495 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 100.11; Charlotte Lortscher and another to Edward B. Strasser 1

114TH ST, 174 and 176, s s, 86x100.11; David J. Wilkins and another, executors, to David J. Wilkins and others... 12,000

122D ST, s s, 155 ft e of 3d Av, 33.4x100.11; George W. Brettell to Lillian E. Bates. 100

123D ST, 429 East, 16.6x100.11; Helene Grabau to Christian Knoedler..... 1

126TH ST, s s, 351.8 ft e of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; David E. Arrowsmith, Jr., to Frank D. Croft 1

127TH ST, n s, 240 ft w of 7th Av, 18x 99.11; William H. Corbett, referee, to William D. Dubois 8,650

127TH ST, 136 West, 15.6x99.11; the Columbus Trust Company, trustee, to Charles E. Berrien, Jr. 10,250

131ST ST, s s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 18x 99.11; Byron Traver, referee, to Florence M. Bagnell 10,000

146TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; William H. Barnes to John P. Leo 100

146TH ST, n s, 64.10 ft e of Convent Av, 28.7x99.11; John P. Leo to William H. Barnes 100

167TH ST, s s, 119.2 ft e of Stebbins Av, 25x146.11; Joseph Donovan to Emma L. Patterson 1

Recorded Leases.

CALLAHAN, John, to Henry P. Ghiold; 135 Park Row, 3 years $1,080

LOHDEN, Henry, to Sophie Lohden; 348 East 161st St, 5 years..... $600, 720

RYAN, Michael, to Jacob Hertz; 347 Bowery, corner of 3d St, 10 years..... 4,250

SHEPHERD, George, to John McDonald; 141 Lincoln Av, 5 years..... $600, 840

TEICHMAN, Edward B., and another to Henry Berg and another; Wooster St, s w corner of 3d St, 75x71, 2 years..... 2,000

WEISBECKER, Charles, to Frederick Bay; 149 East 125th St, 10 years..... $1,700 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

ALDHOUS, Frederick, to John Batton; 77 East 104th St, demand..... $1,500

AXELROD, Rachel, to Silas A. Allen; 93d St, s s, 137.6 ft w of West End Av, ¼ yr 5,800

BERRIEN, Charles E., Jr., to Metropolitan Trust Company, trustee; 136 West 127th St, 3 years 5,500

BRAUNS, Walter C., to Ward Wheeler; 3,682 Broadway, 1 year 2,000

BIESER, Wendel, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 186 West 102d St, 1 year 5,000

BEISER, William, to Conrad Stein; 867 Amsterdam Av, saloon lease, demand.. 2,000

BIMBERG, Bernard, to the Armstrong & Bolton Company; 85th St, s s, 100 ft e of Park Av, secures contract 820

BOEHM, Abraham, and another to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 93 Mercer St, 1 year 25,000

BOWMAN, Julius, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 306 West 41st St, 5 years. 11,500

BREEN, Mary C. and Matthew P., to William A. Boland; Lots 23, 25, 41, 42, 43, and 44, map of Wardsville, West Farms, secures note..... 1,500

BRERETON, Joseph, to Minnie Brereton; 269 East 10th St, 10 years..... 22,000

CHASIS, Annie, to Louis Haims; Rivington St., s s, 67.1 ft e of Eldridge St, installments..... 6,000

CHENOWETH, Catherine R. and Alexander C., to Jonas V. Spero; 41 East 59th St, 1 year 4,000

CONWAY, Esther L., to Charles Caldwell; 521 East 15th St, ½ year..... 150

CORDLEE, Annie, to Thomas R. A. and William H. Hall; Willis Av, w s, 50 ft n of 143d St, ½ year..... 20,000

CUMMING, William, Jr., to Charles Cashman; 8th Av, s w corner of 142d St, 2 years 30,000

CUMING, William, Jr., to Johanne F. Fontham; 8th Av, w s, 49.11 ft n of 141st St, 1 year..... 6,000

DAVIS, John, and wife to Noel Davis and another, executors, &c.; 28 and 42 West 91st St, demand 2,600

EICKWORT, Louis, to Jean V. Feuchere; Hughes Av, w s, 96.4 ft s of Oak Tree Place, 3 years..... 2,500

EICKWORT, Louis, to Smith Williamson; Hughes Av, w s, 129.7 ft s of Oak Tree Place, 3 years..... 2,500

EICKWORT, Louis, to August Kreft; Hughes Av, w s, 113 ft s of Oak Tree Place, 3 years..... 2,500

FEHN, Henry, to Henry Frey; 8 East 131st St, 5 years..... 8,500

FISH, Emma, to Lorenz F. J. Weiher, Jr.; 3d Av, n w corner of 81st St, 1 year. 7,000

FRANKLIN, Morris, and another to Augustus B. Holly, trustee; 497 Broome St, 5 years 8,882

GAREISS, Augustus, Jr., to Harlem Savings Bank; Union Av, n e corner of Dawson St, 1 year..... 16,000

GAREISS, Augustus, Jr., to Augustus Gareiss, Sr.; Union Av, n e corner of Dawson St, 3 years..... 12,000

GULVIN, Mary H. and Martin H., to Seward Baker; Green Av, s s, 125 ft w of Mapes Av, installments 600

GULVIN, Mary H. and Martin H., to Seward Baker; Green Av, s s, 125 ft w of Mapes Av, 3 years..... 1,400

HAMBLEN, Joseph P., and wife to Richard Webber; 34th St, s s, 66 ft w of 7th Av, also out-of-town property, installments 30,000

HANKEN, Luder, to Joseph Stickney; Prospect Av, w s, 94 ft n of 175th St, 3 years 4,000

HANO, Philip, to Robert D. Winthrop and others, executors, &c.; Greenwich St, w s, 62.6 ft n of 12th St, 5 years..... 25,000

HARPER, Julia A., to Clarence W. Hillyer, executor, &c.; 84 Catharine St, 3 years 13,000

HASSINGER, John D., to John C. Handte; Brook Av, widened, w s, 49.11 ft s of 146th St, 1 year..... 2,500

HENGER, Clemens, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1,810 Park Av, 3 years 6,000

HENRY, Nicolas, to Cornelius H. Van Ness; 60th St, s s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 5 years..... 28,000

HENRY, Adrian L., to Cornelius H. Van Ness; 60th St, n s, 150 ft e of 9th Av, 5 years..... 25,000

HINRICHS, Frederic W., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 134th St, n s, 315 ft w of Park Av, 5 years..... 8,500

HOEFLER, Hugo F., to Daniel E. Slattery; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 118th St, 1 year..... 150,000

IMMEL, John, and wife to Harry S. Houpt; Washington Av, w s, 102.8 ft s of 166th St, demand..... 7,500

ISRAELSON, Jacob, to Harlem Savings Bank; 106 West 134th St, 1 year..... 18,000

ISRAELSON, Jacob, to Harlem Savings Bank; 108 West 134th St, 1 year..... 18,000

JONES, Joseph H., to Emeline A. Kemp, trustee; Ogden Av, e s, 175 ft n of 164th St; extends to Nelson Av, 3 years..... 6,583

JONES, Joseph H., to Emeline A. Kemp, individually; Ogden Av, e s, 100 ft n of 164th St, 75x132.9 to w s of Nelson Av, also Ogden Av, e s, 225 ft n of 164th St, extends to Nelson Av, 3 years..... 13,167

KAISER, Godfrey, and wife to Charlotte Plock; Lots 639 to 642, map of Laconia Park, 3 years 3,000

KNOEDLER, Christian, to Helene Grabau; 429 East 123d St, 2 2-3 years..... 450

KOPP, Christiane, to Albert Kopp; 59 West 11th St, 1 year..... 15,000

KRAKOWER, Gerson, to Herman Mandelbaum; 317 East 74th St, 5 years..... 14,000

LEO, John P., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 146th St, s s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 60,000

LIEBESKIND, Henie, and Leon A., to Anne M. Stout and another, trustees, &c.; 118th St, n s, 260 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year 17,000

LIEBESKIND, Henie, & Leon A., to Agnes A. Brown; 118th St, n s, 285 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year..... 15,000

LIEBESKIND, Henie, & Leon A., to George F. Chamberlin; 118th St, n s, 310 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year..... 16,000

LYONS, Mary, to Peter Komath and others; 123d St, s s, 130 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year 2,000

McCARTHY, Patrick, to Ludwig D. Schuster; 114 West 102d St, 5 years..... 15,000

McKAY, Mary, to the J. Christopher G. Hupfel Brewing Company; 8th Av, s e corner of 16th St, leasehold, 2 years.. 28,000

MERRILL, Maria L., to Ella M. Bedell; Lot 285, map of Wakefield, 3 years..... 1,000

OLSSEN, Ole, to the Bowery Savings Bank; Union Av, e s, 217 ft s of 165th St, demand 6,000

REAL ESTATE CORPORATION OF NEW York City to William Simpson, Jr., and another; Westchester Av, s corner of Southern Boulevard, extends to Intervale Av; Westchester Av, s corner of Intervale Av, &c., 5 years..... $310,000

RODGERS, John C., to James M. Wentz; 3d Av, n e corner of 171st St, 1 year.... 100

ROTH, John, and Michael Wielandt to Jane J. Thayer, and others, executors, &c.; 25 Avenue D, 5 years..... 31,000

RUCK, or RICK, Henry, to Christian S. Beehler; Tinton Av, s e s, 75 ft n e of 145th St, demand..... 2,500

SCHELINSKY, Sarah, to Edward Brandon, executor, &c.; 101st St, 213 East, 5 years 10,000

SCHNELL, Edward, and others to Julia Brandt; 1,096 Madison Av, 5 years..... 17,000

SCHRANK, George, and another to Margaret A. Swift and another; 3d Av, w s, 125 ft n of 183d St, 3 years..... 12,000

SCHREIBER, Pauline, to Peter Otten; 1,003 1st Av, 3 years..... 3,000

STILLMAN, Thomas G., to James Dennison; 29 West 114th St, demand..... 2,500

STILWELL, Nelson D., to the City Mortgage Company; 163d St, s w corner of Melrose Av, demand..... 5,000

STOCK, Marie and Bernard, to Lena Maier; Morris Av, s e corner of 154th St, new lines, 1 year..... 2,000

SULLIVAN, Christopher J., to Jacob Ruppert; 1,354 and 1,356 Amsterdam Av, demand 4,200

THAIN, Mary T., and Alexander, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 20 East 83d St, 1 year..... 20,000

THE AMERICAN REALTY COMPANY to Charles A. Smith and another; 29 West 32d St, 1 year 40,000

UNGER, Isabella, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 239 East 39th St, 3 years 6,000

VON GANTHER, August J., to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 1,343 and 1,345 3d Av, 3 years..... 25,000

WILKINS, David J., and others to the New York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men; 174 and 176 East 114th St, 3 years..... 5,500

WINTERS, John, to Jacob Ruppert; 1,101 Park Av, saloon lease, demand... 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AN ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF of Respectable Aged Indigent Females to Mary Schuck $42,281

BERLAND, Henry R., trustee, to William L. Whittemore 13,000

BOYD, Mary E., to Eleanor B. Newborn. 9,038

BOYD, Mary E., to Eleanor B. Newborn. 1,500

CONDON, David P., to Julia E. Clark.... 11,000

DE NYSE, Helen L., to John M. Dempsey 5,000

DICKERSON, John S., and another, trustees, to United States Trust Company ..... Nominal

GERHARDS, Victor, to Charles A. Benkiser 500

HOLLY, Augustus F., to Harold M. Sill and another, trustees 21,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Henrietta Kahn 2,650

ROSENTHAL, Charles M., to State Bank. Nominal

SCHMEIDLER, Leopold, and another to Bowery Bank, assigns two mortgages. Nominal

WANDELL, Caroline, to Rosa Vesell.... 1,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BERGEN AV, n e corner of 148th St, 72.7x100.10x27.3x100; John N. Dyer & Son against Albert Rothermel, owner and contractor 65

COLUMBIA ST, 100; Louis Rubin against Betsie Wolkenberg, owner; Joseph Wolkenberg, contractor..... 75

GREENWICH ST, 231; Sedgwick Machine Works against Patrick Turley, owner and contractor 42

JACKSON AV, s e corner of 163d St, 73x 75; Tenney & Bunt against F. W. Steele and L. G. Leyrer, owners and contractors 280

LEXINGTON AV, 1,248 and 1,250, and 133 East 84th St; White, Van Glahn & Co. against John Volz, owner; John V. Schaefer Company, contractors..... 50

LEXINGTON AV, 1,248 and 1,250, and 133 East 84th St; William E. Lowe against John Volz, owner; John V. Schaefer Company, contractors..... $137

PARK ROW, 13 to 21; Bernard Engesser against Rudolph Aschoff, owner; John V. Schaefer Company, contractor..... 850

SPRING ST, 118; John N. Dyer & Son against J. E. Jetter, owner; A. Rothermel, contractor..... 298

WEISBECKER, Charles, 50 ft e of 170th St, 56.6x90; Antonio Scerbo against James Anderson, owner and contractor..... 176

3D AV, 1,517 and 1,519; John N. Dyer & Son against Jacob Sommer, owner and contractor 52

74TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 50x 102.2; Charles A. Meyer & Son against Joseph Weiss, owner; Josephine Lavine, contractor 15

92D ST, 340 East; John N. Dyer & Son against J. E. Jetter, owner; A. Rothermel, contractor..... 80

113TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Lexington Av, 17x100; Charles A. Meyer & Son against Peyser Bookstaver, owner and contractor 30

122D ST, s s, between 7th and 8th Avs, —x—; William Scroggy against Marcus Hoffman, owner; James J. Fleming & Son, contractors 63

133D ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x99.11; Charles A. Meyer & Son against Rebecca Juster, owner and contractor 25

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 118th St, 100.11x100; Daniel A. Slattery, with Hugo F. Hoefler, 17 payments $150,000

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

109TH ST, 10 East; Antonetta Altieri, on Solomon Jacobs, to Abraham Nelson..... $500

Lis Pendens.

BROOK AV, e s, 200 ft n of 171st St, 100x100.11; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company and another against Peyser Bookstaver and others, (amended foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

DECATUR AV, e s, 174.4 ft s of Suburban St, 50x120; Alexander Inglis and another against Edward D. Dwyer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. P. Ryan.

EAGLE AV, w s, 25 ft n of 161st St, 75x100; Tony Altieri against Henry S. Dederick, Jr., (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Mooney & Shipman.

EAST BROADWAY, 39; Heyman Cohen against Robert Boyd, (action to recover amount due;) attorney, W. B. Marx.

GREENWICH ST, 118; Edward D. O'Brien against Lester C. Taylor and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. C. Arnold.

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 109; Louis Becker against Marie or Mary Rothemund, individually and as executrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage,) attorney, C. Brandt, Jr.

WEST FARMS ROAD, n w corner of Cross St, or Rodman Place, 25x100; Henry E. Hall against Sigismund B. Wortmann, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, P. Hallock.

1ST AV, 852; Bertha Tim against Henry P. Robinson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. Bernard.

3D AV, 1,517 and 1,519; 57 East 4th St; 367 and 369 East 10th St, and Delancey St, n w corner of Columbia St, 25x100; Michael Mayer against Jacob Sommer, (notice of attachment;) attorney, R. J. Haire.

8TH AV, n w corner of 148th St, 99.11x100; William Rankin against George Brown and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

26TH ST, n s, 527 ft w of 10th Av, 48x98.9; Eliza M. Dorsett against Eustach Sieber and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. C. Dorsett.

36TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Annie Spindler against Mary E. Gibson and others, faction to declare will invalid, &c.;) attorney, T. J. O'Neill.

56TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 25x103.3x25.3x 106.2; Hannah Waliach against Marcus Nathan and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Zimmermann.

115TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.10; New York Life Insurance Company against Frances K. Lipman, individually and as executrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. E. McCall.

122D ST, 429 East; Kate Rosenberg against Helene Grabau and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. D. Newman.

129TH ST, s s, 181 ft e of Park Av, 20.x99.11; Magdalena Buhler against Sarah Spencer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Supreme Court of the United States:

46—The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company et al., appellants, vs. Henry W. Behlmer. Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit.—Decree of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals reversed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of South Carolina, with directions to modify its decree in conformity with the opinion of this court. This decree to be entered nunc pro tunc as of the date of the submission of the cause of this court. Opinion by Justice White.

54—W. H. Blackburn, plaintiff in error, vs. the Portland Gold Mining Company et al. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Colorado.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Shiras. Dissenting, Justice McKenna. Justice Brown took no part in the decision of this case.

56—The United States, appellant; vs. John R. Gleason et al. Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Judgment reversed and cause remanded, with directions to enter judgment in conformity with the opinion of the court. Opinion by Justice Shiras. Dissenting: Justice Harlan, Justice Brown, and Justice White.

69—The Canada Sugar Refining Company, Limited, petitioner, vs. the Insurance Company of North America.—On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.—Decree of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals reversed, with costs, and the decree of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York affirmed and cause remanded to said District Court. Opinion by Justice Shiras.

70—The Telluride Power Transmission Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the Rio Grande Western Railway Company.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Utah.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Justice Brown.

61—The Northern Pacific Railway Company, plaintiffs in error, vs. Maria Amacker et al.—In error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Montana. Opinion by Justice Brown.

295—The Spanish armack Paquete Habana, Juan Pardo, claimant, appellant, vs. the United States, and 336—The Spanish schooner Lola, Tomas Betancourt, claimant, appellant, vs. The United States.—Appeals from the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida.—Decrees reversed, and causes remanded, with directions to enter decrees that the proceeds of the sale of the vessels, together with the proceeds of any sale of the cargoes, be restored to the claimants, with damages and costs. Opinion by Justice Gray. Dissenting, Chief Justice Fuller, Justice Harlan, and Justice McKenna.

9—The United States, appellant, vs. The Oregon and California Railroad Company et al.—Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.—Decree affirmed, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Oregon. Opinion by Justice Harlan. Justice McKenna did not participate in the decision of this case.

24—E. I. Messenger, appellant, vs. The Eastern Oregon Land Company.—Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Oregon. Opinion by Justice Harlan. Justice McKenna did not participate in the decision of this case.

496—C. G. Blake et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Calvin McClung et al., &c.—Error to the Supreme Court of the State of Tennessee.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for such further proceedings as may be consistent with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Harlan.

26—The Keokuk and Hamilton Bridge Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the People of the State of Illinois. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

The Chief Justice announced the following order of the coudt:

332—F. May & Co., plaintiff in error, vs. the City of New Orleans.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument March 5, after the cases already set down for that day.

19—May Hays, appellant, vs. the United States. —Motion for leave to withdraw certain original papers herein submitted by Solicitor General Richards for the appellee.

464—The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway et al., appellants, vs. the Inter-State Commerce Commission.—Motion to advance submitted by Solicitor General Richards for the appellee.

370—John T. Bos.se, Sheriff, &c., appellant, vs. David N. Comfinger. Submitted pursuant to twentieth rule, by John G Carlisle, H. M. Winslow, and W. S. Taylor for the appellant, and by Assistant Attorney General Boyd for the appellee. —Leave granted to counsel for appellant to file reply brief within fifteen days.

260—The Pittsburg and Lake Angeline Iron Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The Cleveland Iron Mining Company et al.—Motions to dismiss submitted by A. C. Dustin and D. H. Ball in support of motions and by F. O. Clark and Alfred Russell in opposition thereto.

5, Original—The State of Minnesota, complainant, vs. Ethan Allen Hitchcock, Secretary, &c., et al.—Leave granted to file stipulation herein and time in which to file answer extended to the first Monday in April next on motion of Assistant Attorney General Van Devanter for the defendants.

485—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, petitioner, vs. W. H. Whitehead et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit submitted by Herbert B. Turner, E. O. Wolcott, and J. F. Valle for the petitioner and by John F. Shafroth for the respondents.

305—Mary Louise Kenaday, executrix, &c., plaintiff in error and appellant, vs. Arabella D. Sinnott et al.—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted by F. P. B. Sands and William A. Milliken in support of motions, and by William Henry Dennis in opposition thereto.

484—Turret Steamshipping Company, (Limited,) claimant and petitioner, vs. A. G. Hall et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit submitted by J. I. Parker Kerlin for the petitioner and by Charles Theodore Russell for the respondent.

440—Abner T. Bowen, petitioner, vs. the Needles National Bank et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit submitted by Charles E. Hughes and Walter S. Carter for the petitioner and by Henry C Dillon for the respondent.

458—George T. Murdock, executor, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. John G. Ward, United States Collector, &c.

459—George D. Sherman, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—On motion of Frederick D. McKenney, in behalf of certain interested parties, leave granted to file brief herein within one week, and on motion of Solicitor General Richards leave granted him to file reply brief within two weeks thereafter.

198 of 1892—William W. Hubbell, appellant, vs. The United States.—Motion to restore case to the docket to be heard with No. 96 submitted by Frederick McKenney for the appellant.

29—La Abra Silver Mining Company, appellant, vs. The United States.—Mandate stayed for thirty days on motion of Crammond Kennedy for the appellant.

158—Henry L. Mitchell, Governor, &c., et al., appellants, vs. Charles M. Furman, as administrator, &c.—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted by C. D. Rinehart, H. Bisbee, and F. P. Fleming in support of motions and by William W. Dewhurst in opposition thereto.

229—William C. Glass, plaintiff in error, vs

EXCURSIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
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14 days in Mexico. 19 days in California.
February 12 to March 29.
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For detailed itineraries and full information, apply to Ticket Agents; Tourist Agent, 1,196 Broadway, New York; or address Geo. W. Boyd, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent, Philadelphia.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

DRY GOODS.

OUR PERFUMES ARE THE BEST THAT CAN be found, the best that can be made; also the cheapest. All our customers agree on this point. Are you using them? JAMMES, 4 West 37th St., near 5th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—As chambermaid and waitress by young Swedish woman; best references. Jeanie, 753 6th Av., near 43d St.; store.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl, lately landed, to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family. 537 5th Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class cook; experience in all branches; German, French, and English; best references; $35 to $40. 439 East 52d St.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; by day or week; best references. 308 East 26th St., rear.

COOK.—By first-class cook; city or country; best city reference. 431 West 31st St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By young woman as lady's maid; good dressmaker; cut and fit; hairdresser; excellent packer; understands care of gentlemen's clothes also; three years' city reference; personal reference last place. M. A., 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French maid, dressmaker, hairdresser; experienced seamstress; no objection to travel; best reference. B. B., Box 339, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—As first-class lady's maid; English; good seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; no objection to travel; good references. M. A. L., 210 East 33d St.

MAID.—By competent maid; good packer, hairdresser, and dressmaker; best city references. Care of McCabe, 591 Park Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman; family washing, shirts, collars, and cuffs; open air drying; can be highly recommended. Prosper Hand Laundry, 179 East 78th St.

LAUNDRESS.—As laundress in private family; has first-class personal city references. Byrnes, 200 East 73d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as laundress in private family; city references. 438 West 35th St.; Brennan's bell.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a capable woman; can take care of baby from infancy, or grown children; best city reference. 263 West 19th St., McAba's bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing; curtains, cushions, and also repairing dresses, finishing, and alterations. Seamstress, 773 Amsterdam Av.

Miscellaneous.

TELEGRAPHER, &c.—By a young woman as telegrapher, stenographer, and typewriter. Position, 270 West 23d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—By single Swiss German; wages $35 to $40; good references. Butler, 150 West 87th St., present employer's.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent man; 11 years' city reference from late employer; disengaged on account of family residing in Europe. J., 125 West 17th St.

Miscellaneous.

FLORIST.—By German florist; age, thirty-seven; married; twenty-two years' experience. John Schackia, 1,024 40th St., Brooklyn.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAURICE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone 967 Columbus.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—In small private family, waitress; satisfactory references required. Call Tuesday morning from 10 to 11 o'clock at 106 5th Av., near 16th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Boy in law office; some knowledge of stenography. Address, in own handwriting, stating references, A. C. S., Box 327, 1,269 Broadway.

WANTED—Bright boy in office; good hand and neat appearance; salary, $3. Address Gentile, Box 156 Times Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART I., OF THE Supreme Court, held at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the 23d day of October, 1899.—Present: Hon. Henry M. Bookstaver, Justice.—In the matter of the application of the Directors of the Riverside Building and Loan Association for a voluntary dissolution.

On reading and filing the petition of Marshall W. Scriven, William A. Bridgeman, William M. Dodge, Eugene L. Lockwood, Frank T. Brown, John M. Sweeney, and John A. Anderson, as Directors of the Riverside Building and Loan Association, a corporation created under the laws of the State of New York, having its principal office located in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, and the schedules thereto annexed, verified by the petitioners on the 11th day of October, 1899, with due proof of service of a copy of said petition and schedules, and a copy of this order and notice of application therefor on Honorable John C. Davies, Attorney General for the State of New York, and on motion of William Langdon, attorney for the petitioners, it is

ORDERED, That all persons interested in the said corporation show cause before M. Cleiland Milnor, Esq., counsellor at law, who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, at his office, No. 229 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the 31st day of January, 1900, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, why the said corporation should not be dissolved; and it is further

ORDERED, That a copy of this order be published at least once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the time hereinbefore fixed for showing cause in The New York Times, printed in the City of New York, and also in The New York Law Journal, published in the City and County of New York. Enter,

H. W. B.,
J. S. C.

To the Creditors, Shareholders, and all other persons interested in the Riverside Building and Loan Association:

Take notice, that the foregoing is a copy of an order made in the above entitled proceeding, and duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on October 23d, 1899.

WILLIAM LANGDON,
Attorney for Petitioners,
5 Beekman St., N. Y. City.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy. In the matter of BERNARD P. DE GREGORI, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Bernard P. De Gregori of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Bernard P. De Gregori was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of P. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

P. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 8th, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—(In Bankruptcy.)—In the matter of EDWARD L. FEARN, bankrupt.—No. 1,977.

To the creditors of Edward L. Fearn of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Edward L. Fearn was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated January 8th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS GOLDBURG, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis Goldburg of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Louis Goldburg was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
January 8th, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES C. HAYNES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of James C. Haynes of the City of New York in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said James C. Haynes was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 32 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 8th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy. In the matter of DAVID HIRSCHBERG and ADOLPH HIRSCHBERG, individually and as members of the firm of D. Hirschberg & Bro., bankrupts.—No. 1,740.

To the creditors of David Hirschberg and Adolph Hirschberg, individually and as members of the firm of D. Hirschberg and Bro., of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said David Hirschberg and Adolph Hirschberg were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated January 6th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PAUL KISTEL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Paul Kistel of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of January, A. D., 1900, the said Paul Kistel was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
January 8th, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WORTHINGTON D. ROMAINE, bankrupt.—No. 1,828.

Notice is hereby given that Worthington D. Romaine, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 8th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 24th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 8, 1900.

NO. 1,634.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE SCHMITT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of George Schmitt of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of October, A. D. 1899, the said George Schmitt was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 302 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
January 8th, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 1,988.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB SCHREIBER, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Jacob Schreiber, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Jacob Schreiber was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 2d day of February, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 8, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—DAVID FRY and LEOPOLD SCHIEBER, trading as Fry & Schieber, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that David Fry and Leopold Schieber, trading as Fry & Schieber, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated January 2d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 31st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon. MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 8th, 1900.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—HENRIETTA HOPPOCK, plaintiff, against JOSEPH D. JENNINGS, Thomas Hutton, Mary Hutton, his wife, (name Mary being fictitious, real name unknown); John Maeder, tenant, (name John being fictitious, real name unknown;) John Roberts, tenant, (name John being fictitious, real name unknown;) John Gedoice, tenant, (name John being fictitious, real name unknown;) Thomas Hyde, tenant, (name Thomas being fictitious, real name unknown;) William Miller, tenant, (name William being fictitious, real name unknown;) George Gerhardt, tenant, (name George being fictitious, real name unknown;) Frank Frost, tenant, (name Frank being fictitious, real name unknown;) Henry Rain, tenant, (name Henry being fictitious, real name unknown;) Charles H. Pfluger, The K. E. Parsons Company, Taylor & Co., Virgil B. Gibney, William C. Rogers receiver of the Rogers & Sherwood Printing Company; the Bourbon County Distilling Company, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated Oct. 9, 1899.

MORRIS P. FERRIS,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
Post Office address same as office.

To the defendants, Thomas Hutton and Mary Hutton, his wife, (the name Mary being fictitious, real name unknown):

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of December, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the County Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House of said county, on the 11th day of December, 1899.

MORRIS P. FERRIS,
Attorney for the plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

d12-1aw6wTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

YOUNG, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. YOUNG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of November, 1899. MINNIE K. YOUNG, Executrix. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, N. Y. City.

n14-1aw6m27tTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AKIN, ETHAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ETHAN AKIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 East Main Street, Amsterdam, New York, on or before the first day of July next.

Dated New York, the 22d day of December, 1899.

SUSAN AKIN,
LOUIS AKIN,
HELENA A. MIX,
PAUL C. AKIN,
THERSON AKIN,
ETHAN AKIN, Jr.,
Administrators, &c.

W. BARLOW DUNLAP, Attorney for Administrators, 31 East Main St., Amsterdam, N. Y.

d26-1aw6mTu

FIGUEROA Y VELIS, JUSTO RAFAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUSTO RAFAEL FIGUEROA Y VELIS, otherwise known as Rafael Figueroa, late of Cienfuegos, Island of Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1899. ANTONIO TOMAS, Ancillary Administrator, c. t. a. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Admr., 71 Broadway, New York City.

jy11-1aw6mTu

SIEFKE, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SIEFKE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, No. 302 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of March next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of August, 1899. HENRY SIEFKE, Jr., Executor. FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Esq., Attorney for Executor, No. 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

au29-1aw6mTu

SMITH, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 15 Whitehall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of November, 1899. SHERMAN HOYT, Executor. GERRIT SMITH, Attorney for Executor, 43 Wall Street.

n21-1aw6mTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NOS. ..... EAST 160TH ST., BOROUGH OF the Bronx.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—HENRY W. GILBERT, plaintiff, against MARGARET REDICAN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 16th day of January, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by McVickar and Company, auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

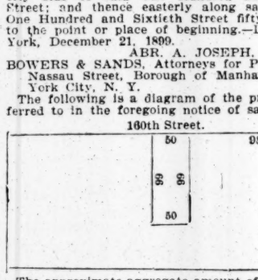
Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixtieth (160th) Street, distant ninety-eight (98) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of said One Hundred and Sixtieth Street with the westerly side of Courtlandt Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Courtlandt Avenue ninety-nine (99) feet; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Sixtieth Street fifty (50) feet; thence northerly again parallel with Courtlandt Avenue ninety-nine (99) feet to the southerly side of said One Hundred and Sixtieth Street; and thence easterly along said side of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 21, 1899.

ABR. A. JOSEPH, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

160th Street.



The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $4,018.58, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $85.29. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises, with interest, is $19,934.83. The sale of the said premises is to be made free and clear. ABR. A. JOSEPH, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

d26-2aw3wTu&F&ja16

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ELIZABETH MESSMANN, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH EGENBERGER and others, defendants.

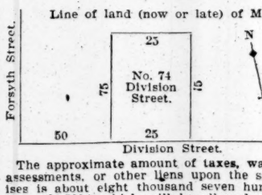
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 29th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said interlocutory judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the lands and premises directed by said interlocutory judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows, to wit: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Tenth Ward of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Division Street, distant fifty (50) feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Division and Forsyth Streets; running thence northerly parallel with Forsyth Street and partly through the centre of a party wall seventy-five (75) feet to the line of the land now, or late, belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church; thence easterly along said line twenty-five (25) feet, thence southerly, parallel with Forsyth Street, seventy-five (75) feet to the northerly side of Division Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Division Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being known as No. 74 Division Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York.—Dated New York, December 22d, 1899.

JOSEPH FETTRETCH, Referee.

CHARLES H. MACHIN, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 206 Broadway, N. Y. City.
HENRY BRILL, Esq., Attorney for Deft. Edw. Egenberger, 220 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property:

Line of land (now or late) of Meth. Epis. Church.



The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, assessments, or other liens upon the said premises is about eight thousand seven hundred dollars, ($8,700,) which will be allowed out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.—Dated New York, December 22d, 1899.

JOSEPH FETTRETCH, Referee.

d26-2aw3wTu&F&ja17

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —E. CAROLINE KOPPER, plaintiff, against MARGARET G. KOPPER, Jr., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 22d day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom of Messrs. Thomas & Brennan, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Mott Avenue, one hundred and forty-two feet from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Ninetieth with the westerly side of West End Avenue; running thence westerly parallel with Ninetieth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety feet; thence southerly and parallel with West End Avenue, twenty feet; thence easterly again parallel with said Ninetieth Street, and part of the distance through another party wall, ninety feet to the said westerly side of West End Avenue; and thence northerly along the same twenty feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known by the street number 615 West End Avenue.—Dated New York, December 26th, 1899.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

MORRIS PUTNAM STEVENS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. C.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: Its street number is 615 West End Avenue:

90th Street.

The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $25,000.00, with interest at 5% due thereon from February 25th, 1899, which mortgage will be due February 25th, 1902. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $538.23, and interest.—Dated New York, 26th day of December, 1899.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

d29-2aw3wF&Tu&ja19

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—PETER L. O'NEILL as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Catherine O'Neill, deceased, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH B. McCLURE and others, defendants.

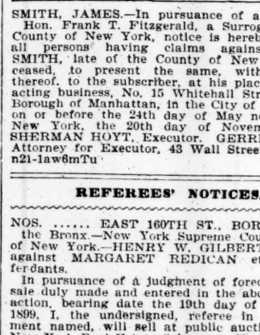
In pursuance of a final interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 7th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the certain lease, term of years and leasehold premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

A lease made by John Jacob Astor to Michael Lawless and his assigns, bearing date the 16th day of August, 1880, and recorded in the office of the Register of New York County, on the 23rd day of August, 1880, in Liber 1548 of Conveyances, Page 398, and the leasehold premises thereby granted are bounded and described as follows, to wit: All those certain lots of ground situate, lying, and being in the eastwardly side of Washington and the southerly side of Little Twelfth Streets, in the Ninth Ward of the City, County, and State of New York, and being taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Washington Street by the southerly line of Little Twelfth Street, and running thence southwardly along said line of Washington Street, sixty-nine feet two and three-quarter inches; thence eastwardly and at right angles or nearly so to the said line of Washington Street, sixty feet two and one quarter inches; thence northwardly to the southerly line of Little Twelfth Street, thirty-two feet eleven inches, and thence westwardly along said line of Little Twelfth Street eighty-one feet ten inches, to the point or place of beginning, be the same more or less, together with the buildings thereon erected, and any renewal or right of renewal of said lease, subject, however, to all existing sub-leases of said property.—Dated New York, December 8th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

HENRY B CULVER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property granted by lease and leasehold premises and buildings erected thereon to be sold. Five stores or buildings, the street numbers being Nos. 832, 833, and 834 Washington Street, and Nos. 32 and 34 Little Twelfth Street, all erected upon a single lot; the lease is a single lease of the whole tract:



The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, assessments, or other liens upon said premises is about $800, which will be allowed out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.—Dated December 8th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JAMES EVERARD, plaintiff, against MICHAEL J. CALLAHAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

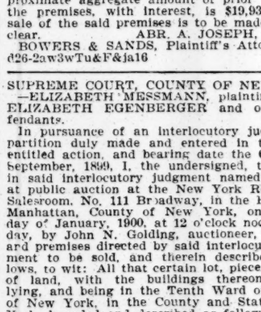
All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the 24th Ward of the City of New York and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the southwesterly corner of Decatur Avenue and the Mosholu Parkway, running thence southwardly along the westerly side of Decatur Avenue fifty (50) feet, thence westwardly parallel with Suburban Street one hundred and fifty-nine and 33-100 feet to an angle, thence westwardly at right angles to Hull Avenue sixty-five and forty one-hundredths (65 40-100) feet to the easterly side of Hull Avenue; thence northwardly along the easterly side of Hull Avenue one hundred and twenty-two and fifty-nine one-hundredths (122 59-100) feet to the southerly side of the Mosholu Parkway; thence southeastwardly along the southerly side of said Mosholu Parkway two hundred and forty-six and eighty-one one-hundredths (246 81-100) feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, December 28th, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

DAVID M. NEUBERGER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 256 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amounts of the liens or charges to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $8,413.24, with interest thereon from the 26th day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $809.35, with interest from December 26th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $945.40-100, and interest.—Dated New York City, December 28th, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

d29-2aw3w&ja19

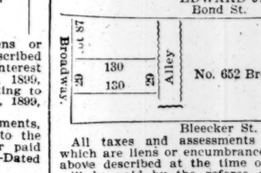
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE V. N. BALDWIN, plaintiff, against MARY E. ROBINSON and others, defendants:

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the nineteenth day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth (formerly Eighth) Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, known and distinguished on a map of the lands of Samuel Jones, Esq., lying between Broadway and Bowery, made from actual survey by Stephen Ludlam and E. W. Bridges, City Surveyors, and recorded in the office of the Register in and for the City and County of New York, in Liber 125 of Conveyances, &c., Page 587, as Lot Number Twenty-eight, (28,) which said lot, piece, or parcel of land is bounded northwesterly in front by Broadway, northeasterly by a lot of land distinguished on said map as Number Twenty-seven, (27,) southeasterly by road or way, by the name of Crosse-lane, designated and properly described in and by a certain deed poll expressing and declaring the uses and purposes thereof, and the conditions and limitations affecting the same, made and executed by said Samuel Jones and Cornelia, his wife, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, in Liber 72 of Conveyances, Page 18, and southwesterly by a lot of ground distinguished on the aforesaid map as No. 29, and contains fifty-nine feet in width in front and rear, and one hundred and thirty feet in length on each side, and known and distinguished as Number 652 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, December 18th, 1899.

EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.
Bond St.



Bleecker St.

All taxes and assessments and water rates which are liens or encumbrances on the premises above described at the time of the sale thereof will be paid by the referee or allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money.

The premises above described will be sold subject to a lease, dated October 22nd, 1894, made between Wilson L. Defendorf and others to Robert Lindheim. Such lease being for the term of ten years, commencing February 1st, 1895, at a rental of $10,000 per year, payable in equal monthly installments in advance, and Croton water rent Tenant allowed $50 annually for roof repairs.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, December 18th, 1899.

EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.

MOSES ESBERG, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff.
EDWARD RUSSELL, Esq., Attorney for defendant Matilda Cleland.
ARMOUR C. ANDERSON, Esq., Attorney for defendants Joshua Kantrowitz et al.
EMANUEL ESCHWEGE, Esq., Attorney for defendants Wilson L. Defendorf et al.
DAVID E. GROSSMAN, Esq., Attorney for defendant Winifred I. Sichel.

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TIMELY RESCUE AT SEA

German Steamer Ella Goes Down in a Gale.

All of the Thirty-six Persons Aboard Saved by the Atlantic Transport Liner Georgian.

The steamer Georgian of the Atlantic Transport Line, Capt. Parker, which came in yesterday from London, brought Capt. Stenge of the German steamer Ella, together with his wife, two children, a nurse, and the officers and crew of the Ella, thirty-six in all. They were rescued from the the Ella twenty minutes after the vessel went down last Saturday in latitude 41.35 and longitude 64.04.

The Ella sailed from Perth Amboy Dec. 30, with 1,600 tons of coal for Pickford & Black of Halifax. Rough weather was encountered at once, and on New Year's Day the steamer ran into a gale and heavy sea.

At 11 o'clock that night a wave threw the Ella on her beam ends on the starboard side, causing the cargo to shift, and she was unable to right herself. Shortly afterward the steamer shipped a heavy sea that tore away two of the lifeboats, and a large splinter from one of them struck Capt. Stenge in the face, injuring him severely.

As the seas swept over the steamer the water poured down the hatchways into the hold, and leaked in through the starboard ports that were submerged until she listed at an angle of 40 degrees.

The water in the hull extinguished the fires under the boilers, and for three days the Ella drifted about helplessly. The crew worked steadily at the pumps, but were unable to make any headway. Distress signals were displayed constantly, and on last Friday night the Captain of the Georgian saw them and responded by standing by.

It was impossible to rescue those on the Ella that night, but at daybreak Saturday a boat containing the first officer of the Georgian and a crew of six men was launched. It was impossible to make the boat fast to the Ella on account of the heavy sea. Those on board the Ella, however, managed to throw a rope to the boat. One person at a time was lowered into the water and then pulled to the boat and taken in. The children of the Captain were strapped to the backs of stalwart sailors, and the perilous journey was made in safety. With much difficulty the work of rescue was continued till every one from the Ella was placed aboard the Georgian. Three trips of the lifeboat between the two steamers were required.

Twenty minutes after every one was aboard the Georgian, the Ella went down.

Capt. Parker of the Georgian said that when he saw the Ella there was a high sea. Chief Officer Fields got a crew of six men, lowered a boat and pulled off. In two hours they returned with their boat leaking badly. Fields said a rescue was not possible just then, and it was decided to stand by until morning.

When the Georgian reached her dock there was an affecting parting between the officers and men of the Ella and the Georgian. As the German sailors left the vessel they gave three hearty cheers for their rescuers.

The Ella was a steel vessel built at Newcastle, England, and was formerly the Abydos. She registered 2,117 tons gross. Her hailing port was Apenrade, Germany, and she was owned by M. Jebson.

FOR A SCHOOL OF COMMERCE.

New York University to Consider the Establishment of One.

The New York University Council, at its regular meeting yesterday, received a communication signed by several citizens not associated with the university asking for the establishment in the Washington Square Building of a School of Commerce, Finance, and Accounts. The matter was referred to a special committee consisting of Chancellor MacCracken, Israel C. Pierson, and William M. Kingsley. In this connection it was said that if the necessary funds could be obtained the school would probably be established on the eighth floor of the Washington Square Building.

The Summer school, which for four years has been carried on at University Heights under the direction of a committee of the Faculty, was adopted yesterday as a university enterprise. Its work will commence on July 9, under the immediate direction of this committee of the Council: Chancellor MacCracken, Willis Fletcher Johnson, and John Reed. Twelve departments of instruction will be maintained this Summer. A new dining room accommodating 100 students and professors, and dormitory accommodations for 200 students, will be established.

The Council gave Prof. Bristol of the Biological Department permission to carry on a university extension course for teachers in the Washington Square Building. A financial report was read showing the current educational expenditure and income to be each about $250,000.

Committees for the coming year were announced, of which these are the Chairmen: Finance, William A. Wheelock; Law, William S. Opdyke; Library, David Banks; Graduate School, George Alexander; College of Arts, Israel C. Pierson; School of Applied Science, William F. Havemeyer; Medical College, Dr. John P. Munn; Washington Square Building, Charles R. Otis, and Summer School, Willis Fletcher Johnson.

Household Linens.

All linen Huck Towels,—hemmed,—size 21x40, $2.40 per dozen.

Bleached, Turkish Bath Towels,—fringed ends,—22x48, $2.00 per dozen.

Hemstitched, Huck Towels, 23x43, $5.00 per dozen. Value $6.00.

200 dozen bleached double Damask Napkins, $4.50 per dozen. Value $6.00.

Table Cloths,—fine double damask.
8x8, $3.50 each.
8x10, 4.50 "
8x12, 5.50 "

22 inch Napkins to match, $4.00 per dozen.
26 inch Napkins to match, $6.00 per dozen.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third St.

Upholstery Dep't.
4th Floor.

LACE CURTAINS.
800 pairs, French Renaissance and Point Arabe Lace Curtains,—lace border or insertion and edge,—size 3½ and 4 yards long. Sets of 4 to 8 pairs, $10.00, $15.00 and $20.00 per pair; Usual price $16.00 to $32.00

DRAPERIES.
10,000 yards Satin Damas, Brocatelle, Lambelle and Brocade. Designs in accordance with "period" decorations. Suitable for draperies hangings, or furniture and wall coverings, $1.65, $1.95 and $2.75 per yard.

PORTIERES.
Venetian Velour Portieres,—reversible,—finished with heavy rope edge, 3¼ yards long, 50 inches wide. Colors:—Empire green and red, burgundy, reseda, turquoise and terra-cotta, $7.50 per pair.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third St.

CAR FALLS INTO A TRENCH.

Flooring Gives Way Over an Excavation on First Avenue—Five Passengers Injured.

Belt Line Horse Car No. 122, bound down town, fell into a deep trench in First Avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets, at 6:15 o'clock yesterday morning. The car, which contained fourteen passengers, was in charge of Conductor John Dunn, twenty-seven years old, of 235 East Seventy-sixth Street, and Driver George Young, aged fifty-five, of 1,623 East End Avenue. On the block where the accident occurred a trench had been dug for the purpose of installing electric power on the Forty-second Street and Manhattanville line of the Third Avenue Railroad. The trench was covered with boards laid on beams, over which the Belt Line cars were running.

When Driver Young's car reached this spot he slowed up a little, and then drove upon the rails running over the boards. The car had proceeded only a few feet, when the flooring suddenly gave way, the beams supporting it at that point having become loosened. The car fell to the bottom of the trench, striking on its forward end, and throwing all the passengers in a heap against the front door. Several of them were hurt, and those who escaped injury were unable to help either themselves or the injured ones, as boards and beams had fallen against the doors, which made it impossible to open them from the inside.

The crash of the car going through the flooring, followed by the screams of the passengers, attracted the attention of factory employes on their way to work, and hundreds of men soon gathered about the scene of the accident. A score of workmen jumped into the trench, and, under the direction of policemen, tore away the broken boards and beams which half covered the car, and then assisted in removing the passengers, of whom the following were injured:

FREITAG, Miss LOUISE, aged seventeen, of 231 East Eighty-fourth Street; back sprained.
LONG, W. A., aged twenty-five, residence unknown; slight injuries.
NICHWITZ, NICHOLAS, aged fifty-five, of 421 East Eighty-second Street; slight injuries.
NUDOR, GEORGE, fifty-four years old, of 859 First Avenue; scalp wound.
SCHARFER, ALEXANDER, aged thirty-two, of 1,067 First Avenue; contusions of leg.

An ambulance soon arrived from Bellevue Hospital in charge of Dr. Rogers. Long was able to go home after the surgeon had attended to his injuries. The other injured passengers were taken to the hospital, and after their wounds had been dressed all were able to depart unassisted, with the exception of Miss Freitag, who remained at the institution.

When the car fell Driver Young was thrown from the platform and struck on his head at the bottom of the trench. It was at first thought that his skull was fractured, but his only injury proved to be a scalp wound, which was dressed at Bellevue. All the windows in the car were broken, but otherwise it was not badly damaged.

Annual January Sale.
Shoe Dep't,
Commencing
Tuesday, January 9th.
Broken lots and sizes to close.

Ladies' Kid, French Calf, Enamel and Winter Russets, Button and Lace Boots, (bench made), $5.00, formerly $7.00 to $8.00.

Kid, Button and Lace, Kid and Patent Leather, Cloth Top, Button Boots, $3.65, formerly $5.00 to $8.00.

Velour Calf and Kid Button and Lace Boots, $2.65, value $4.00 to $4.50.

Child's Box Calf and Kid Button Boots, $1.40, value $2.00 to $2.50.

Misses' Kid and Calf—Button and Lace Boots, $1.65, value $2.50 to $3.00.

Little Gents' Box Calf, Lace Spring Heel Boots, $1.65.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Tuesday & Wedn'sday Jan. 9th & 10th.

Trimmed Hats, Toques, and Bonnets,
including Mourning Millinery,
$6.00.

Children's Hats,
$3.00.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

THE DAUGHTERS OF 1812.

Flag Presentations at the General Society's Meeting—President Guggenheimer on America's Second War.

The annual meeting of the General Society, United States Daughters of 1812, held yesterday at Delmonico's, was marked by the presentation of three flags by Mrs. Louis Hall, President of the Pennsylvania Society. These included a United States flag of the style of to-day, a flag of 1812, and the standard of the society. The flags were of silk and the stars were embroidered by hand. The meeting was presided over by Mrs. William Garry Slade, President of the General Society.

Following the presentation addresses were made by Col. Ralph Prime, President of the Flag Association; Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the City Council, and others. Col. Prime told of the work of his society in attempting to prevent the desecration of the flag by advertisers and others. He cited the laws of several European countries requiring respect for the flag, and advocated the adoption of a similar statute by all the States in the Union.

In introducing the next speaker, Mr. Guggenheimer, Mrs. Slade said: "All of us remember the good time we had at the Dewey Day parade. We had a stand all to ourselves. This was due to the courtesy of Mr. Guggenheimer, whom I now introduce to you."

Mr. Guggenheimer said he had done nothing more than his duty on that occasion, and would be glad to do as much again. Turning to the subject of the war of 1812 he said:

"The war of 1812, waged against the Kingdom of England, depended for its inspiration and glory upon the exploits of the Revolutionary heroes whose genius and valor had created the American Republic.

"I am, however, full of the conviction that the story of the war which was glorified by the genius of Jackson and Decatur constitutes one of the noblest chapters in the annals of America. The superb struggle of the colonists against the political oppression of England has a first claim upon the imagination and loyalty of the American citizen, and has from childhood, through the teachings of our mothers and the public school, become an ineffaceable portion of our National life.

"Every boy and girl in America is thrilled by the story of George Washington and the thirteen Colonies against the tyranny of the Crown.

"But I believe I shall not exaggerate when I say that a very large portion of the people of the United States are not aware of the fact that the war of 1812 constituted the coping stone of the edifice of American independence.

"Many years after the treaty of Paris the English Government arrogated to itself the right of pressing into its service citizens of the United States, on the pretext that such citizens, although they had been naturalized under the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, were still subjects of Great Britain and Ireland. Against such an assumption of illegal power the American people rose up in revolt.

"They realized then, as they do to-day, that the paramount glory of American civilization consists in the fact that America is a refuge for all distressed nations upon the earth. They were resolved, even though obliged to appeal to the arbitrament of war, to throw round every naturalized citizen the protection of the American flag. That was the policy of the Federal Government, at that time presided over by one whose name to-day is a talisman.

"President Monroe, that sturdy and uncompromising American, who formulated a doctrine which is still an impregnable barrier against any European invasion of the rights of the Western Hemisphere, determined under such circumstances that the American Constitution guaranteed equal rights and equal immunities to all the citizens of the United States, whether native-born or naturalized.

"The war of 1812 was brought to its glorious termination to vindicate that principle, and that principle alone. The society, therefore, which perpetuates the memory of that short but magnificent struggle confers a distinct benefit upon our National life. It not merely serves to mark a page of history and keep fresh and green our memories of the victory won by Gen. Jackson over the British at New Orleans, but possesses for all modern Americans a wider significance.

"Those of us who have lately been thrilled with pride at the annihilation of the Spanish fleet on the morning of May 1, 1898, in Manila Bay, and by the destruction of the ships of Cervera off Santiago on July 3 of the same year should bear in mind the fact that the supremacy of the American Navy was created by the war of 1812.

"It was then that the American people, as had been shown in the battle between the Serapis and Bonhomme Richard, made the finest sailors and gunners in the world. That was proved in the war of 1812 by the destruction of seventeen of the finest ships of the British Navy, and still to-day we honor the memory of those great sea Captains and Commodores—Decatur, Hull, Barron, Bainbridge, and John Paul Jones.

"These men represented the best traditions of Americanism, and I congratulate your society upon its perpetuation of an epoch in our history so full of patriotism and victory."

The society held its first meeting in the morning for the transaction of business. This was followed by an informal luncheon, at which the guests included Capt. F. E. Chadwick, United States Navy, and Mrs. B. H. McCalla, wife of Capt. McCalla. This morning the delegates and other members will be the guests of Rear Admiral Philip, who will take them on a Government tug up the North River to Grant's Tomb.

Killing of Sweetkorch Justifiable.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Michael Sweetkorch, the farmhand who was shot yesterday by John McCullough on the Read farm, near Armonk, died during the night. Coroner Birch held an inquest to-night, and found that the shooting was justifiable. He will order the discharge of McCullough to-morrow.

Answer to a Correspondent.

DAVID H. JACKSON.—You should consult a lawyer. On your statement it looks as though you are entitled to a part, at least, of the property.

SALE OF SILKS.
Tuesday, January 9th.

A very extensive transfer from the wholesale department with an exhibition of new Spring fabrics will be included in this sale.

5,000 yards, — Foulard, white or black, and white figures on navy, grey, tan, vieux rose, violet, gobelin and black grounds. 55 cents per yard. Value 80 cents.

20,000 yards,—Fancy silks,—stripes, checks, plaids and faconne weaves. 50c, 75c, $1.00 & $1.25. Usual prices 85c to $2.00 per yard.

1,500 yards,—figured velvets and changeable velours. 75 cents & 95 cents. Value $2.00 to $4.50.

Black Taffetas,—24 inches wide, fine, heavy quality. 75 cents per yard. Usual price 95 cents.

A varied stock, comprising numerous designs and colors of printed Foulard and satin Liberty,—imported and American productions,—exclusive designs. 85c, $1.00, $1.25 & $1.50 per yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Registered Trade Mark.

4,800 Pieces Hemstitched Bed Linen

Bolster Cases, Pillow Cases, and Sheets, all of absolutely pure linen, carefully made and ready for instant use. Especial attention is directed to the prices that prevail during the

ANNUAL SALE

PILLOW CASES.
22½x36-inch at $1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.50, 2.75 pair.
25x36-inch at $1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.25, 2.75, 3.00 pair.
27x36-inch at $1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.25, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50 pair.

BOLSTER CASES.
21x60-inch at . . $1.10, 1.25, 1.60, 1.85 each
21x72-inch at . . $1.25, 1.50, 1.85, 2.25 each
22½x72-inch at . . . . . $2.50 each

SHEETS FOR SINGLE BEDS.
72x96-inch $3.75, 4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 6.50 pr.
72x108-inch at . . . . . $5.00, 6.50, 7.50 pair

SHEETS FOR DOUBLE BEDS.
90x96-inch at $4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 7.00, 8.00 pair
90x108-inch at . . . . . $6.00, 9.00 pair

Exceptional values also in Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels and Blankets.

"THE LINEN STORE."

James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d Street.

O'Neill's
Sale of
Groceries!
4th Floor.

Begins this morning.
Every Thrifty Housekeeper in and about New York should take advantage of this special offering. These are all strictly High Class, Dependable Goods, not a "second" among them.—Read:

TEAS.
Finest English Breakfast, Japan, Oolong or Mixed, per half pound . . 38c
One pound 75c
Five pounds 3.50
Choice English Breakfast, Japan, Oolong or Mixed, per half pound . . 33c
One pound 65c
Five pounds 3.00
Other Grades at 35c and 45c pound.
Sample Teas, pound, 30c.

HOME-MADE PRESERVES
in one-pound Glass Jars.
Strawberry, Raspberry, Quince, Peach, Apricot, Damson, Green Gage and Pineapple, jar 15c
One dozen jars 1.75

PRUNES.
The thin skin kind, delicious flavor, large size, fifty-five to the pound, 25-lb. boxes 1.90
2-lb. cartons, each 16c
Extra fine quality, 2-lb. cartons . 20c
25-pound boxes . . . 2.20

NUTS.
Mixed Nuts, five kinds, lb. . . 15c
Paper Shell Almonds, lb. . . 20c
Grenoble Walnuts, lb. . . . 16c
Jumbo Pecans 15c
Sicily Filberts 14c
Brazil Nuts 9c

DATES AND FIGS.
Dates stuffed with Almonds, Walnuts or Pecans, in wooden boxes, box . 35c
Golden Dates, 1-lb. pkgs . . . 9c
Bricks of Figs 15c

RAISINS.
Cluster Raisins, 5¼-lb. boxes . 1.35
In one and two pound pkgs., lb. . 20c

FISH.
Fancy Bloater Mackerel, 10-lb. kits, 2.05
Extra Large Shore Mackerel, 10-lb. kits, 1.75
Extra Shore Mackerel, 10-lb. kits . 1.30

VEGETABLES.
Asparagus, Oyster Bay, finest quality, can 35c
Patterson's Asparagus, can . . 23c
Oyster Bay Tips, finest quality, can . 22c
Finest Maine Corn, can . . 9c
Tomatoes, Extra Fancy, can . . 12c
Solid Cold Packed Tomatoes, can . 10c

And a host of other Bargains too numerous to mention here.

We are the Sole Agents in New York State for the Celebrated Lincoln Lithia Water.

☞ **We do not sell Wines, Liquors, or Cigars.**

☞ All Cash Purchases of Groceries delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of New York City.

ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

DRAWING-ROOM SUITES REDUCED.

Here the Fine Arts meet, yet great reductions have been made.

3 pc. MAHOGANY, $105.00
(reduced from $132.00)
Covered with damask.

3 pc. MAHOGANY, $175.00
(reduced from $230.00)
Covered with silk tapestry and fringe.

3 pc. MAHOGANY, $275.00
(reduced from $345.00)
Covered with striped silk tapestry.

Many other examples—Sheraton, Colonial, Chippendale. Renaissance—every artistic period now marked far below factory prices.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

CHURCH TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

"Inebriates and How to Treat Them" Discussed at the Annual Meeting—Some Reforms Urged.

The annual meeting of the Church Temperance Society was held yesterday in the Board Room of the Church Missions House, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. In the morning the session was devoted to business matters, Bishop Coleman of Delaware presiding.

In his opening address Bishop Coleman said that no better argument could be found for the work of the society than the incident, published in the morning newspapers, of one of the best-known men in this country being assaulted on his own doorstep by a victim of the drink habit. Some law should be passed which would make such occurrences impossible.

Robert Graham, the General Secretary of the society, read his annual report, and spoke about the proposed temperance hotel and coffee house in the Bowery. Mrs. W. H. Bradford had, he said, offered to the society the free use of a five-story building for the purpose, and $18,000 had already been collected out of the $30,000 needed to establish the hotel. The report also referred to the number of persons arrested in this city for drunkenness during 1899—46,170, includinfg 10,589 women.

"These figures," remarked Mr. Graham, "do not by any means show the number of persons who were intoxicated. When the well-to-do become inebriated they order cabs to take them home. It is only the poor man or woman who gets arrested." The report advocated the use of a portion of the income derived from liquor licenses for the reform of habitual inebriates.

The election of officers resulted in most of the old officers being re-elected. Bishop Doane was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee, Bishop Coleman Vice Chairman, Irving Grinnell Treasurer, and Robert Graham General Secretary. Mrs. George S. Bowdoin was elected President of the Women's Auxiliary, Miss H. D. Fellowes Corresponding Secretary, Miss H. K. Graham Recording Secretary, and Mrs. Charles Townsend Treasurer.

In the afternoon a general conference was held on the subject of "Inebriates and How to Treat Them." Bishop Doane of Albany presided. The discussion took the form of a presentation of the principal points of and addresses on a proposed amendment of the Greater New York charter and a proposed bill for the establishment of a State reformatory for inebriates.

The amendment provides, among other things, that persons convicted of intoxication in public may be punished by commitment to workhouse, penitentiary, county jail, or reformatory for six months, or by a fine. The commitment of inebriates to a reformatory is to be for a period of not more than three years, and is to apply to persons who have been previously committed for inebriation five times or more within two years.

The State Reformatory bill provides for the appointment of a Governor and Board of Managers, who shall have authority to select a site for an institution, in a rural district of the State, and who shall prepare plans to be reported to the next Legislature. A resolution approving of the proposed measures was passed.

Great Sale of Furs! | *Great Sale of Furs!*

O'Neill's.

Another Big Sale of Furs at 50c. on the Dollar!

WE closed out another big Furrier's Stock last week equally as attractive as the last, and will place it on sale this morning at prices just as tempting.

The lot includes Jackets, Neckscarfs, Muffs and Collarettes in all the popular Furs. If you wish to take advantage of this opportunity you had better be here early, for at the prices we have made these furs will go like wildfire. Just a hint:

Electric Seal Collarettes, with yoke of Persian Lamb, High Storm Collar, Long Tabs finished with Tails, 18.00

Canada Seal Collarettes, with Astrachan Paw Yoke, Top Collar and Tab Front, 6.98

Genuine Alaska Sable Collarettes, with double Storm Collar, 9.98

Alaska Sable Neckscarfs, finished with Tails, 4.98

MUFFS AND JACKETS AT PRICES IN PROPORTION.

The Great Half-Price Sale of La Vida Corsets Still Continues!

Every pair is guaranteed perfect. Remember, please, these Corsets are strictly handmade, French gored, bias cut and all Whalebone, and are superior in every way to the best imported Gored Corset sold in this country (with no exceptions.)

☞ Remember the Curtain and Portiere Sale.

JUST A MENTION OF THE PRICES, THAT'S ALL.

Lace Curtains, . . . 39c. Each.
Portieres, ... 1.49 Each.

Orders by Mail Will Receive Prompt Attention.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Bulfinches

Whistling many songs, including "Bridal Wreath," "America," "So Let the Wide World Wag," "Mousetraps, Who'll Buy?" "How Can I Leave Thee?" "Let's Be Merry, Comrades," "Prince of Wales," "Where the Blue Waters Sparkle." These are the most tame, affectionate, and beautiful birds. Prices, $40, $50, $75, $100, with 2 or 3 having extra-long songs at $150, $200.

The Campanini Holden Canary is the great song canary, very soft and varied trills, bells, and flute notes, $8, $10, $15, $20, $25. Hartz Canary, extra grade, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00; guaranteed to sing to suit. Breeding females, $1.00. Birds sent everywhere by express. Holden's new Book on Birds, all about mating, food, and care, by mail for 25 cts., stamps.

G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Ave., (15th St.)

Brain Workers.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Strengthens the exhausted and confused brain, relieves nervous headache and induces refreshing sleep.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

AMUSEMENTS.

Charles Frohman's **Criterion Theatre,** B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:20.
BEGINNING TO-NIGHT AT 8:20.
Charles Frohman Presents
Maude Adams
In J. M. Barrie's Comedy,
The Little Minister.
FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. 3d Week—Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. **MY LADY'S LORD**
"Positive Success."—Sun.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8 o'clock. Mats., 2:15. 3d Month—Matinée Saturday only.
Wm. Gillette in His New Play, **Sherlock Holmes.**

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way. EVGS., 8:30. MATINEES, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
Greatest Hit This Season, **WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS**
"The cleverest play that has been produced in town this year; not only so, but we have never seen a comedy acted in a Broadway Theatre where the entire cast displayed such all-around excellence, far above the usual productions of modern comedy."—Evening Sun.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. and Madison Av.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
Evenings, 8:30. Only Matinée Saturday.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
OF
MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD
To-night at 7:45, Cyrano de Bergerac; Wednesday, Prince Karl; Thursday, A Parisian Romance; Friday, Beau Brummell; Saturday Matinee, The Devil's Disciple; Saturday Evening, (Farewell Night,) Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.
NEXT MONDAY EVENING
Engagement of
MRS. LANGTRY
in Sydney Grundy's Comedy,
THE DEGENERATES
Seats Ready Thursday, 9 A. M.
Mail orders must be accompanied by check.

PROCTOR'S 23d ST. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. FOUR COHANS, YORKE & ADAMS
Moulliere Sisters, Ethel Levey, Moving Pic., 30 Othrs.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. Rossow Midgets, Merkel Sisters, Ed. Latell,
Seymour and Dupre, Diana, W. C. Davies, 30 Others.

Berkeley Lyceum, 19-21 W. 44th St.
Six beautifully illuminated lectures by
GARRETT P. SERVISS,
Wed., Jan. 10, 11 A. M. First Lecture: "Old Holland and the Romance of the Dutch Republic."
Tickets: Course, Six Lectures, $5.00; Single Lecture, $1.00; seats reserved. (Balcony Seats, $3.00 and 50c.) For sale at Berkeley Lyceum.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
THIS AFTERNOON, AT 3 O'CLOCK.
Second Lecture-Song Recital
by the renowned English Vocal Teacher,
Mr. William Shakespeare
Assisted by Mr. Henry Waller.
Third Recital Tuesday, January 16.
Res. Seats $1.50 and $1. On sale at Schuberth's.

Koster & Bial's
JARBEAU, CHAS. T. ALDRICH, GENARO & DAILEY, MLLE. AZARA, others. 50c.—MATINEE TO-MORROW.—50c.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. 75TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF OIL PAINTINGS at The Fine Arts Society, 215 West 57th St.
Jan. 1 to Jan. 27. Open 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 8 P. M. to 10 P. M.
Admission .....25c.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST.
N. C. Goodwin and **Maxine Elliott**
Eves. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
THE COWBOY AND THE LADY.

Hammerstein's 42d St., B'way & 7th Av **VICTORIA** Evgs. 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:15
Mat. Sat. Prices, 50, 75, $1.00
Jerome Sykes & Edna Wallace Hopper AND CHRIS THE WONDERFUL LAMP.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
To-morrow Ev'g., at 8, LE PROPHETE. Mmes. Schumann-Heink and Suzanne Adams; MM. Alvarez, Plancon, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Fri. Ev'g., Jan. 12, at 8, TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Gadski, Olitzka, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Van Rooy, and Plancon. Conductor, Emil Paur.
Sat. Mat., Jan. 13, at 2, CARMEN. Mmes. Calvé and Clementine De Vere; MM. Saleza and Campanari. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., Jan. 13, at 8, at Popular Prices, ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Mmes. Suzanne Adams and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez (his only appearance at the popular Saturday night performances) and Plancon. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani.
Sun. Ev'g., Jan. 14, at 8:15, Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mme. Sembrich, Miss Broadfoot; MM. Dippel, Bertram, and Arthur Friedheim, Pianist, together with the Met. Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Paur.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

HARLEM Opera House. NEXT WEEK **JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS** in **THE JOLLY MUSKETEER.** Ev. & Sat. Mat.
SEATS NOW SELLING.
MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD.
Monday & Thursday, CYRANO DE BERGERAC; Tuesday Eve. & Sat. Mat., THE FIRST VIOLIN; Wednesday, A PARISIAN ROMANCE; Friday, Beau Brummel; Sat. Ev., Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8:20 Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2. Daniel Frohman's Company.
2D MONTH.
The Maneuvers of Jane
Comedy, 4 acts, by Henry Arthur Jones.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2.
150th Time Jan. 15. Handsome Souvenirs. Extra Matinée To-day. Last 2 weeks.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL in MISS HOBBS
MISS HOBBS

AMERICAN 42d St. & EIGHTH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
3d Year. 100 People. Box office open 8. GILBERT and SULLIVAN'S BEST
"IOLANTHE"
Evs. 8:15. 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed., Sat. 1,100 seats, 25c. Next Week—MARTHA (in English.)

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS. **BEN-HUR**
SEATS ON SALE UP TO MARCH 1ST.

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